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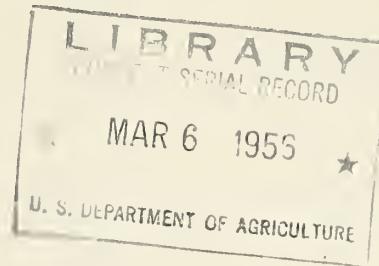
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

DAIRY DIVISION



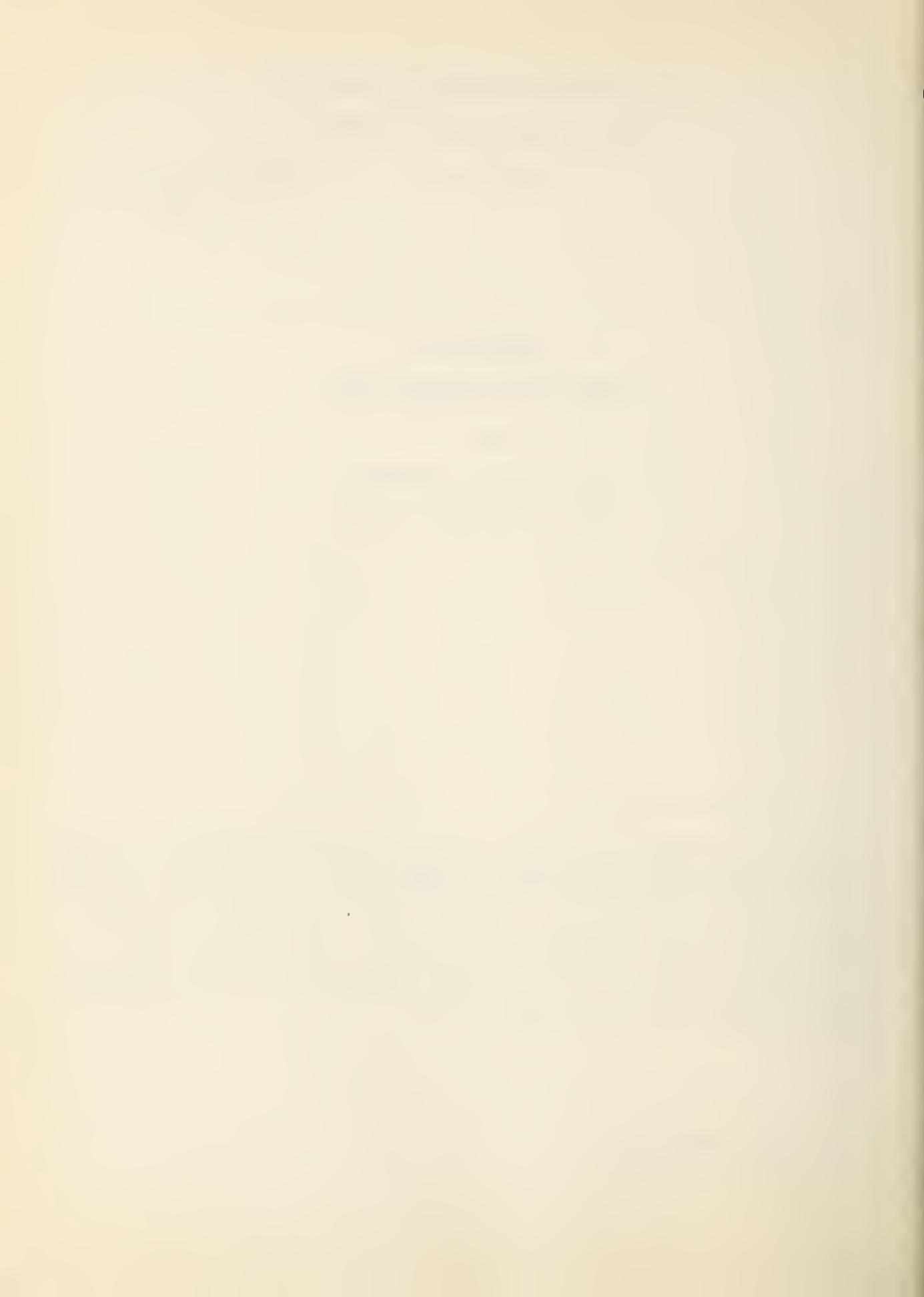
SUMMARIES OF
FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS

and

Federal Register Citations

Revised to: August 1, 1955

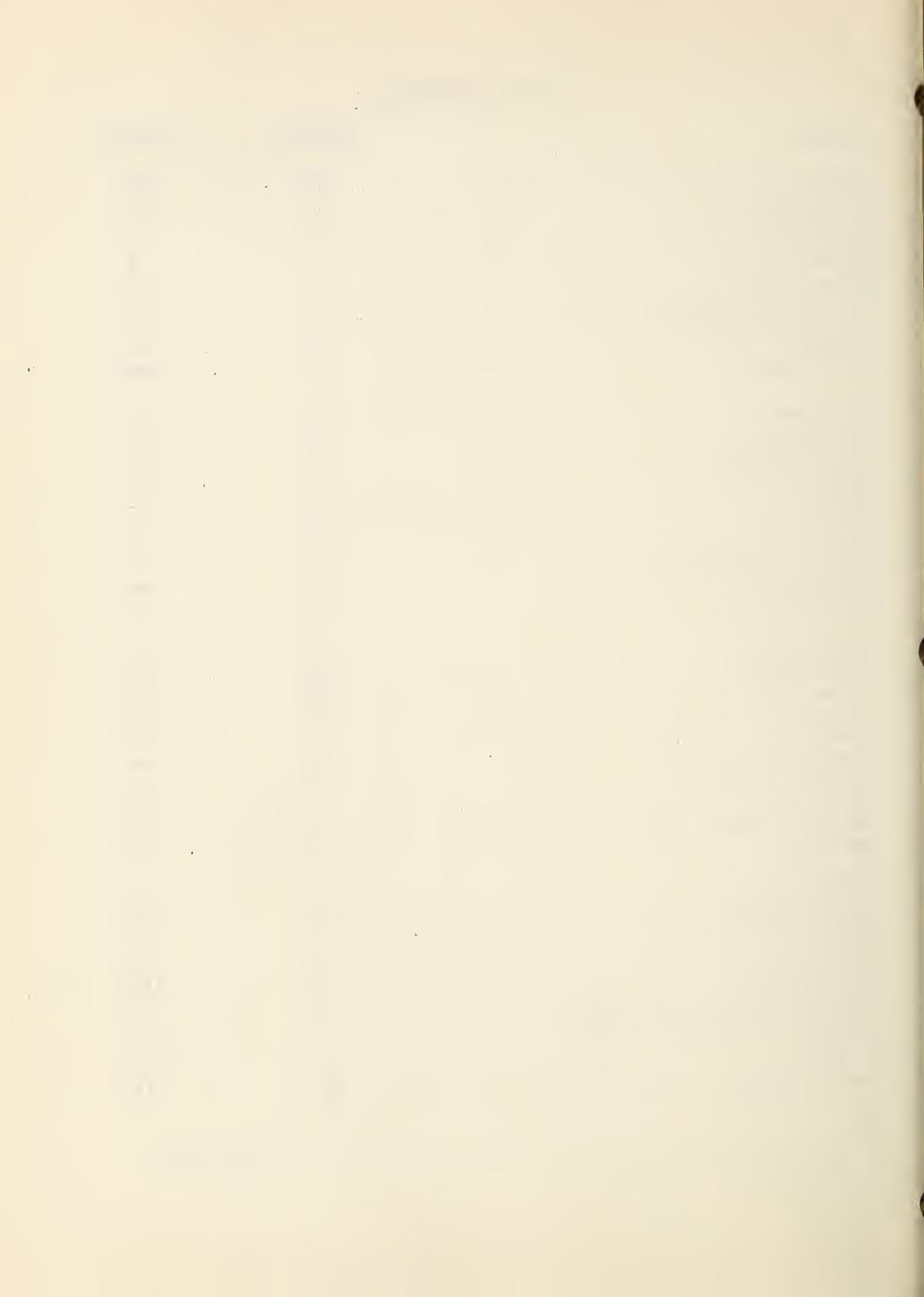
Attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages in the Summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders, and Federal Register Citations. These inserts include new orders and amendments to existing Federal orders which became effective prior to August 1, 1955. In addition, page 23-a has been rewritten to correct a certain error. This correction does not reflect any change or amendment to the order. In addition to pages superseded by this insert the following pages should also be deleted from the Summaries: 58-a, 80, 81, 82, 82-a, 82-b, 82-c, and 112-a. The last set of inserts was issued on May 1, 1955.



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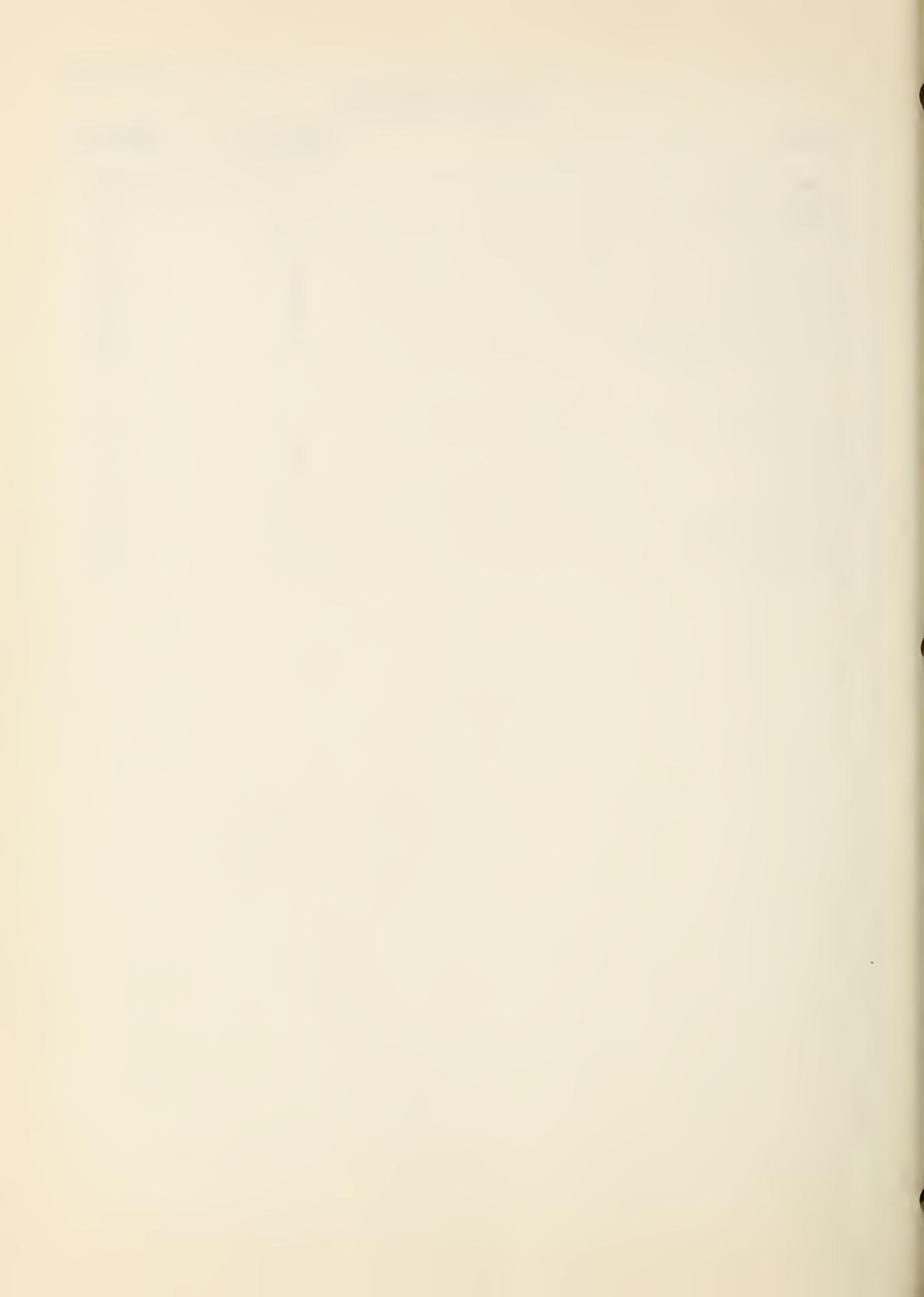
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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 13

Kansas City, Missouri

Marketing Area:

Missouri - Jackson County and parts of Clay and Platte Counties.

Kansas - Wyandotte County and parts of Johnson and Leavenworth Counties.

Handler:

1. Any person in his capacity as the operator of an approved plant (whether or not such approved plant is a "regulated plant").

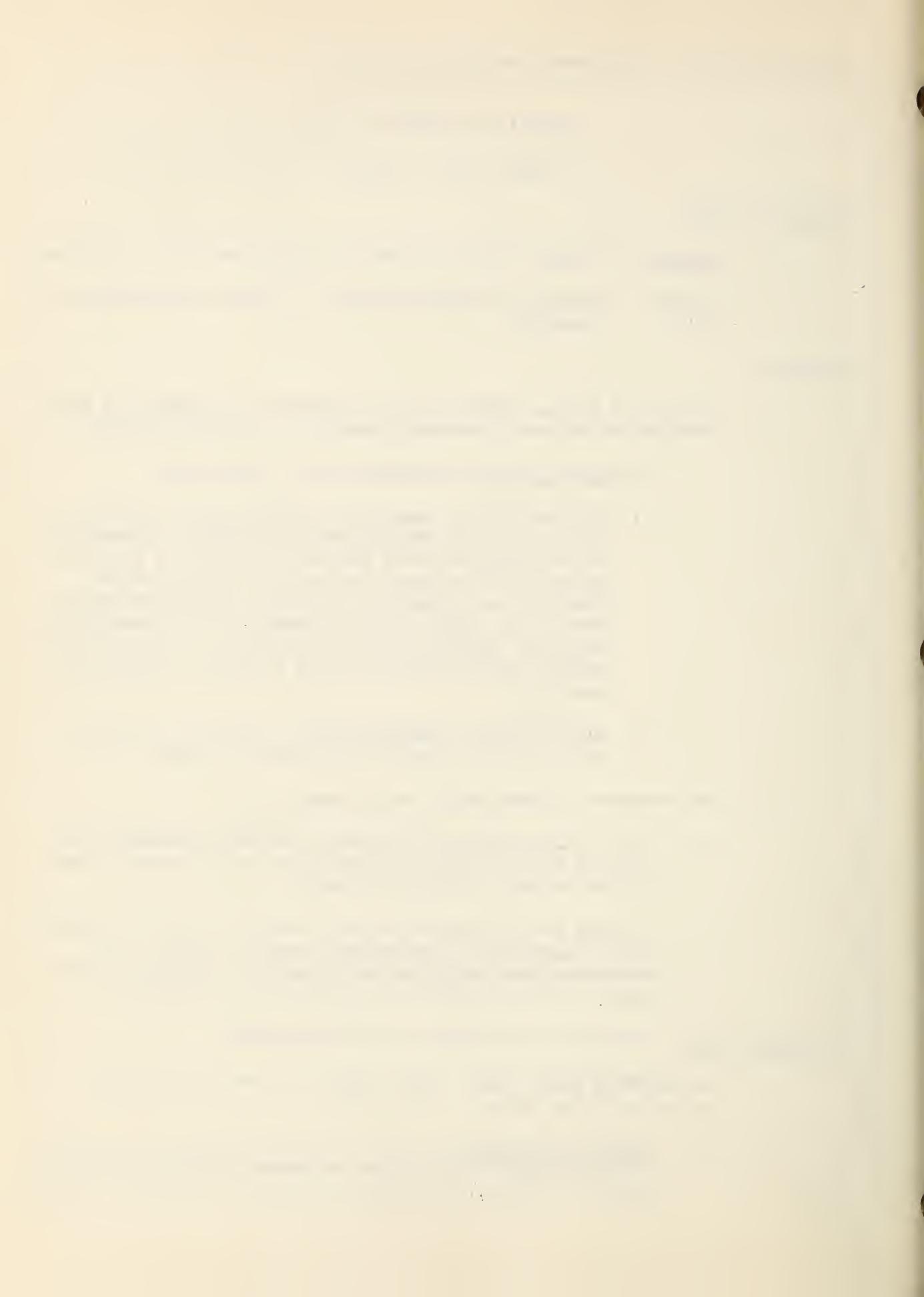
An Approved Plant is defined as any milk plant:

- (1) Approved by the appropriate marketing area health authorities for handling milk for Class I disposition in the marketing area and (a) from which a route is operated in the marketing area, or (b) which is operating principally as a supply plant where milk, meeting the fluid milk requirements of the marketing area, is received from dairy farmers for transfer to another approved plant having a route in the marketing area.
- (2) Any milk plant supplying Class I milk to a Federal institution or base in the marketing area.

2. Any cooperative association with respect to:
 - a. Milk of any producer which such association caused to be diverted from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant for the account of such association.
 - b. Producer milk delivered to the "regulated plant" of another handler during the same delivery period in which the association was qualified as a handler pursuant to paragraph a. with respect to any milk of such producer.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant")

1. An approved plant other than a plant of a producer-handler which qualifies as a:
 - a. Distributing Plant - i.e., An approved plant during any delivery period within which an amount of milk equal to 15 percent or more of the plant's receipts of producer milk is



Kansas City (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

regulated Plant:

Distributing Plant - cont'd

disposed of as Class I from such plant on routes in the marketing area.

- b. Supply Plant - i.e., An approved plant during any delivery period of September through February within which 30 percent or more of the plant's receipts of producer milk is transferred in bulk to a distributing plant. The operator of a plant which qualifies as a "regulated plant" during all of the above months may, upon written request to the market administrator, be designated a "regulated plant" for each of the following 6 months regardless of the quantity of milk disposed of during that time to other "regulated plants".
- c. A plant operated by a cooperative association during any delivery period in which 75 percent or more of the milk delivered by producer-members is received at "regulated plants" of other handlers.

Producer:

1. Any person, other than a producer-handler, who produces milk for fluid consumption in the marketing area under a dairy farm permit issued by appropriate health authorities of the marketing area, which milk is:
 - a. Received at a "regulated plant".
 - b. Diverted for the account of a handler from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant, except that for any delivery periods of September through December such diversion to an unregulated plant shall not be in excess of 10 days.
2. Any person, other than a producer-handler, who produces milk acceptable to a Federal agency for fluid consumption and whose milk is delivered to a "regulated plant" supplying Class I milk to such agency in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

A producer-handler is a handler who operates a dairy farm but receives no milk from other producers. (Producer-handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order, but reports may be required by the market administrator.)

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:



Kansas City (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Classification:

Class I Milk - cont'd

- a. Disposed of for consumption in the form of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, and cream (sweet or sour, including any mixture of cream and milk containing less butterfat than the regular standard for cream).
- b. Used for creaming cottage cheese.
- c. Not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

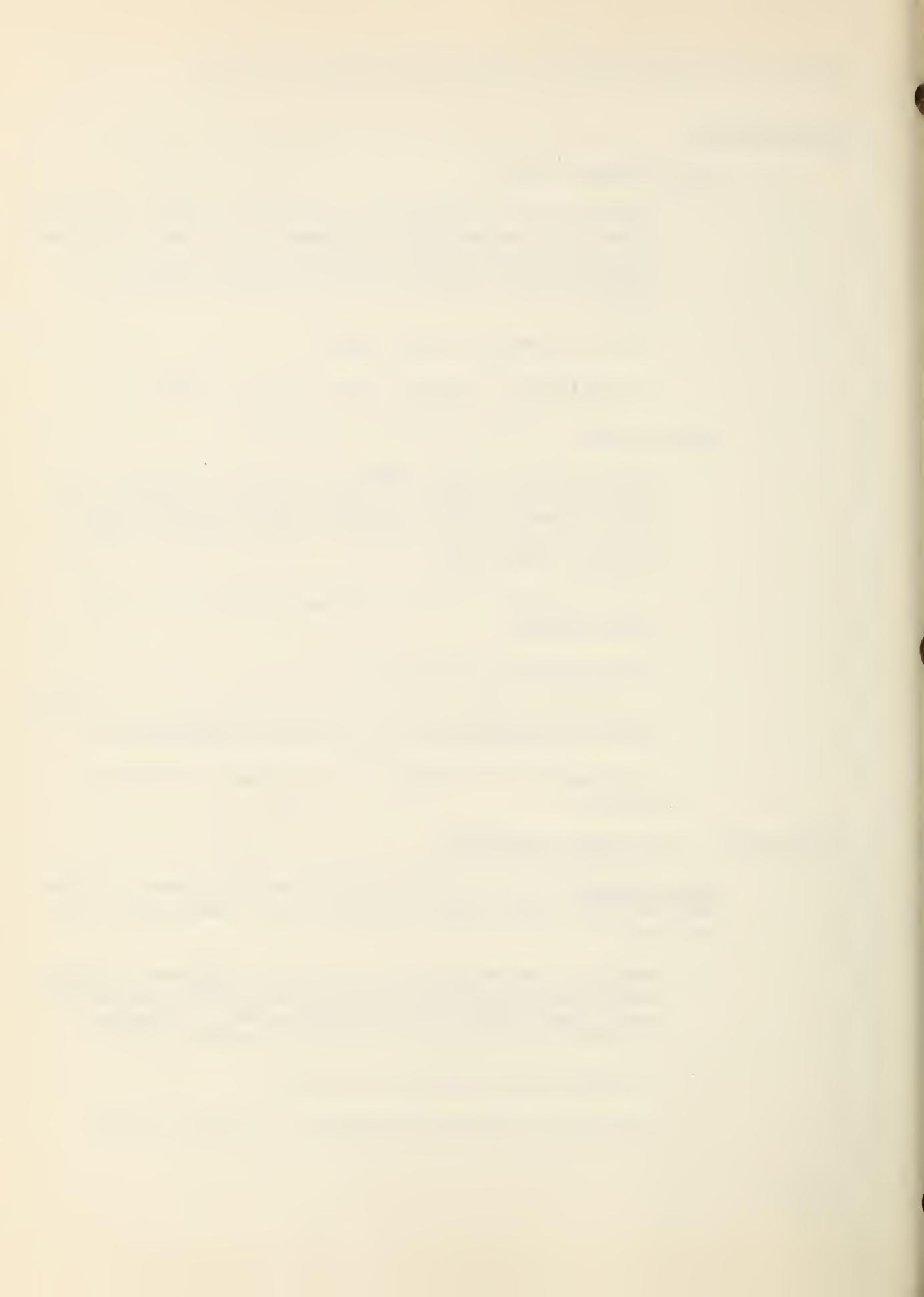
Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce butter, plain or sweetened condensed or evaporated milk, spray or roller process nonfat dry milk solids, powdered whole milk, ice cream, ice cream mix, frozen desserts, eggnog, aerated cream products, casein, margarine, and cheese.
- b. Used for starter churning, wholesale baking and candy making purposes.
- c. Disposed of as livestock feed.
- d. In skim milk dumped after prior notification to, and opportunity for verification by, the market administrator.
- e. In shrinkage not in excess of 2.0 percent of producer receipts.

Class Prices - (3.8 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A "basic formula price" is used to determine the Class I and Class II prices, and is the higher of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk received from farmers during the month at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 3.8 percent butterfat by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 3.8.
- b. (Chicago 92-score butter x 1.2 x 3.8) +
(Chicago area spray-roller powder .. 5.5 cents x 7.0)



Kansas City (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices - (3.8 percent butterfat) - cont'd

Class I Milk Price - To the "basic formula price" add the following:

April through July \$1.15

All other months \$1.45

To this price add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" of not more than 45 cents calculated as follows:

* Supply-Demand Adjustment - A "current utilization percentage" is computed from the percentage which the total volume of producer receipts are of the total gross volume of Class I sales for the first and second preceding months.

Determination is then made of the amount by which such "current utilization percentage" exceeds the higher figure, or is less than the lower figure, of the appropriate "base utilization range" in the following table:

<u>Month</u> <u>Which Price</u> <u>Applies</u>	<u>Base</u> <u>Utilization</u> <u>Range</u>	<u>Month</u> <u>Which Price</u> <u>Applies</u>	<u>Base</u> <u>Utilization</u> <u>Range</u>
January	122 - 128	July	150 - 160
February	124 - 130	August	146 - 154
March	125 - 131	September	138 - 146
April	127 - 134	October	127 - 133
May	130 - 137	November	117 - 123
June	144 - 153	December	120 - 126

The resulting "net deviation percentage" determines the specific price adjustment according to the rates listed below.

(These rates are established on a sliding scale basis so as to allow for a nominal but progressive rate of adjustment based upon variations which persist in a like direction for two or three consecutive two-month periods.)

- (1) 1 cent for each percent deviation, plus
- (2) 1 cent for each such percent deviation for which a percentage point of deviation of like direction was computed for the preceding delivery period, plus
- (3) 1 cent for each percent deviation for which percentage points of net deviation in like direction were computed for each of the first and second delivery periods immediately preceding.

Kansas City (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices - (3.8 percent butterfat): - cont'd

* Class II Milk Price -

September - February . . . The "basic formula price".

March - August "Basic formula price" less 20 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price Chicago 92-score butter x 0.13.

Class II Price -

September - February . . . Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12.

March - August Chicago 92-score butter x 0.115.

Producer Price Chicago 92-score butter + 4 cents

10

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - With respect to milk received from producers at a "regulated plant" located more than 50 miles from the City Hall in Kansas City, Missouri, the price shall be reduced 16 cents per hundredweight of milk for distances of 50 to 70 miles inclusive, plus an additional one-half cent for each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof in excess of 70 miles.

Class II Price - None.

Producer Price - Same differentials as for Class I.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification, the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream from a "regulated plant" to a "regulated plant" of another handler, are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of both handlers. The

Kansas City (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Interhandler Transfers: -- cont'd

amount of skim milk and butterfat so assigned to Class II, however, shall be limited to the amount thereof remaining in Class II milk of the transferee-handler after the allocation of other source milk; any additional amounts of skim milk and butterfat so transferred shall be assigned to Class I. If either or both handlers have received other source milk during the month, the skim milk and butterfat so transferred shall be classified at both plants so as to allocate the greatest possible Class I utilization to producer milk.

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred from a "regulated plant" to a producer-handler is classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk shall be assigned to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat remaining in Class II after deduction is made for shrinkage, and the balance, if any, shall be assigned to Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

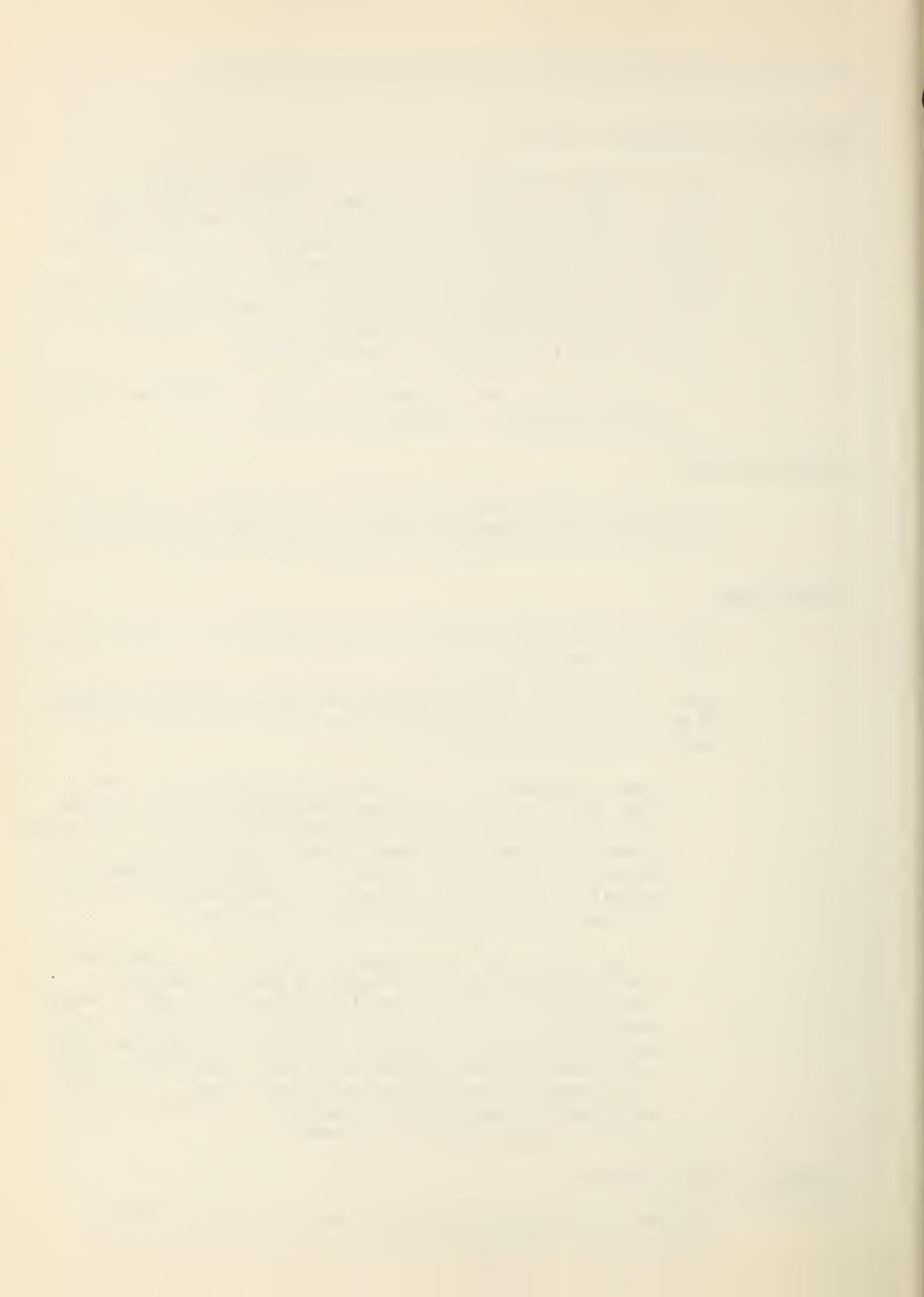
Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant shall be classified as Class I except under the following conditions:

- a. Cream transferred to an unregulated plant located more than 150 miles from the "regulated plant" may be classified as Class II if such utilization is established through operation of another Federal order, or if such cream is transferred with prior notice to the market administrator, and with each container labeled by the transferor as being sold as "Grade C cream for manufacturing only".

In the event that the unregulated plant is located less than 150 miles from the "regulated plant" from which transferred, and such unregulated plant permits the market administrator to audit all records of receipts and utilization, the milk, skim milk, or cream so transferred shall be allocated to the highest use classification remaining after prior assignment, beginning with Class I, or milk determined to constitute the unregulated plant's regular source of supply from dairy farmers.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight on producer milk.



Kansas City (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge, not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Base Rating - A "base rating plan" subject to the rules set forth in the order applies February through July with the base of each producer determined by calculating the daily average deliveries (using not less than 90 days to compute the average) made by such producer to handler(s) during the immediately preceding months of September through December.

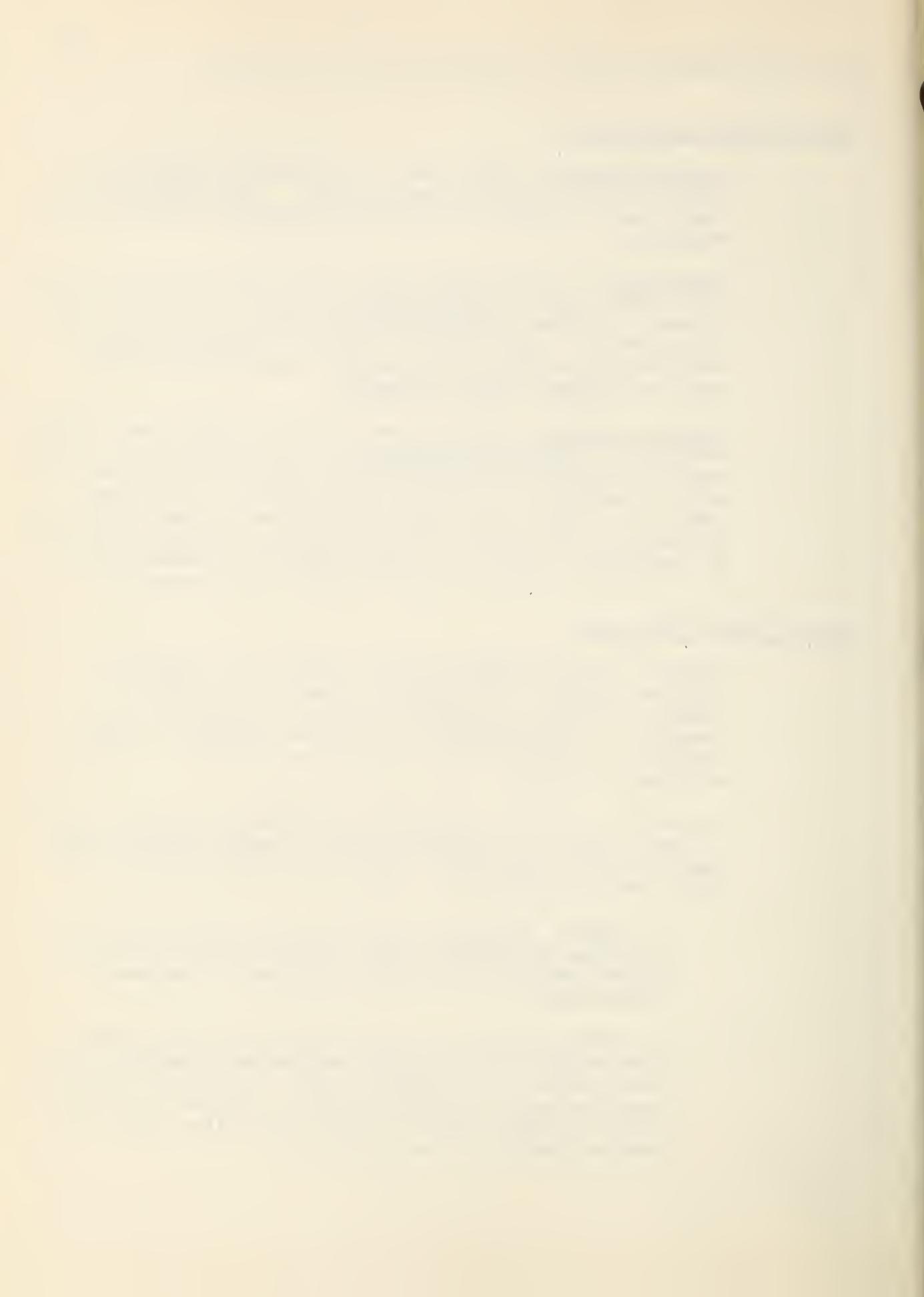
Transfer of Base - Transfer of an entire base may be made during the period of February through July and is permitted only in the event of death or entry into military service of a producer, and may be transferred to a member of such producer's immediate family who carries on the dairy operation on the same farm. In the event of termination of a joint holding, the entire base may be transferred to one of the joint holders, or divided between the former joint owners if they continue dairy operations.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers operating approved plants which do not qualify as "regulated plants" are required to remit to the producer-settlement fund on all Class I sales in the marketing area (except to a "regulated plant" of another handler) an amount computed as the difference in value of such milk at the Class I and Class II prices.

Any handler operating a plant which disposes of a greater quantity of Class I milk in the marketing area of another Federal order shall not be subject to the regulations under the Kansas City order, except as follows:

- a. The handler shall, with respect to his total receipts of skim milk and butterfat, make reports and allow for subsequent verification as may be required by the market administrator.
- b. The handler shall pay to the producer-settlement fund, with respect to all skim milk and butterfat disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area, an amount, if any, by which the value of such Class I milk under the Kansas City order is greater than the value of such Class I milk as computed pursuant to the other order.



(Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 27

New York, New York

Marketing Area:

All the territory within the boundaries of the City of New York, the counties of Nassau, Suffolk (except Fisher's Island), and Westchester, all in the State of New York, together with all piers, docks, and wharves connected therewith and all crafts moored thereat, and including territory within such boundaries which is occupied by Government (Municipal, State, Federal, or International) reservations, installations, institutions, or other establishments.

Handler:

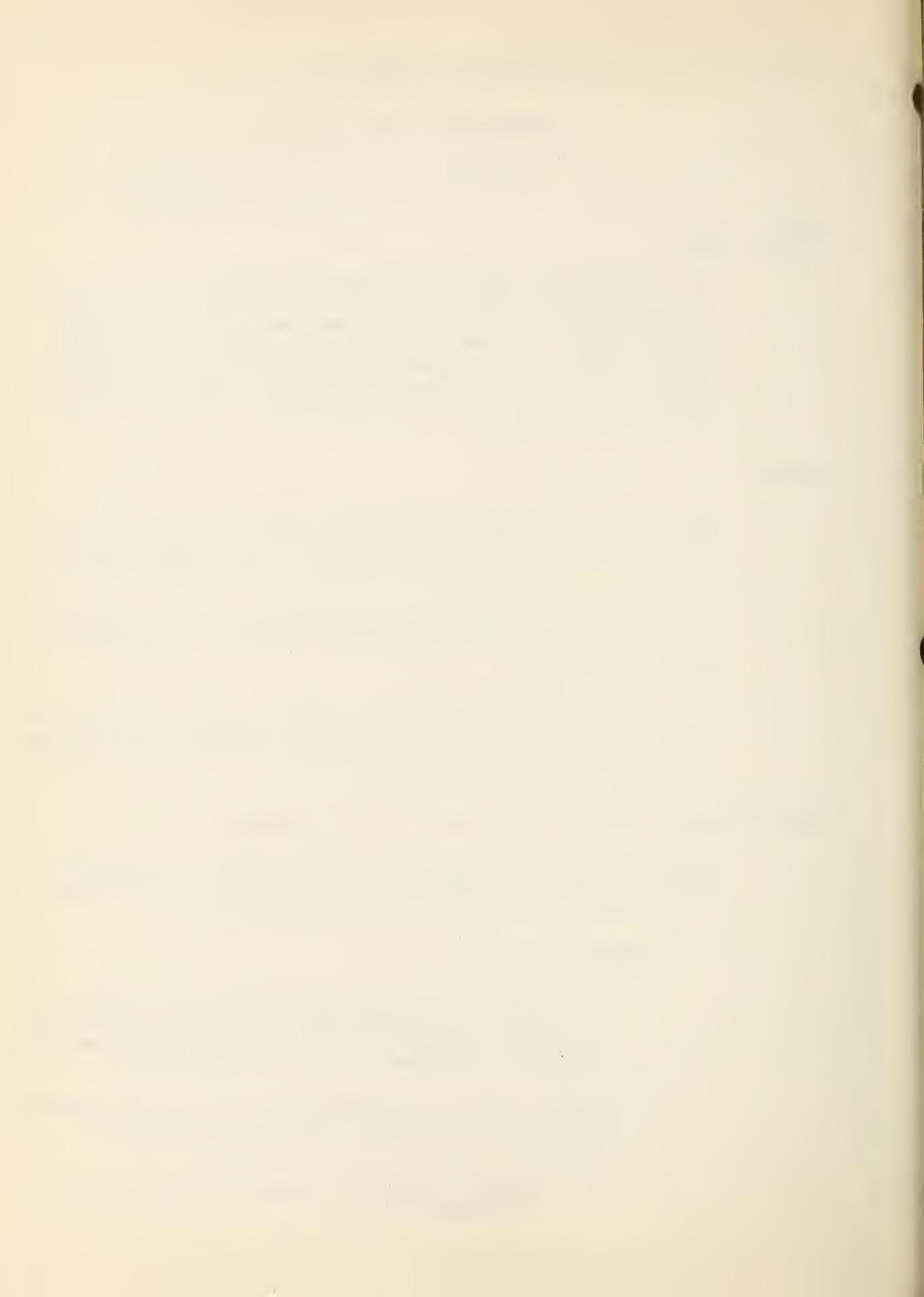
1. Any person who handles milk or milk products, which milk is received at a "regulated plant", or at a plant approved by any health authority as a source of milk for the marketing area,
2. Any person who handles milk, concentrated fluid milk, cultured or flavored milk drinks, cream, half and half, or skim milk, any portion of which is shipped to, or is received in, the marketing area, or
3. Any cooperative association with respect to milk which it causes to be delivered from dairy farmers to a "regulated plant" of any other handler for the account of such association and for which such association receives payment.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant")

Plants qualify as a "regulated plant" for pool participation either by express designation by the Secretary or by the manner of disposing of fluid milk in the marketing area.

a. Express designation -

- (1) Any plant which qualified as a "regulated plant" during the month of November, 1944 shall be designated a "regulated plant" until such designation is cancelled pursuant to sections .24 and .25 of the order.
- (2) Any plant shall be expressly designated as a "regulated plant" by the Secretary to be made effective on August 1 of any year upon determination that:
 - (a) The plant operator is willing to ship fluid milk to the marketing area,



Regulated Plant:Express designation - cont'd

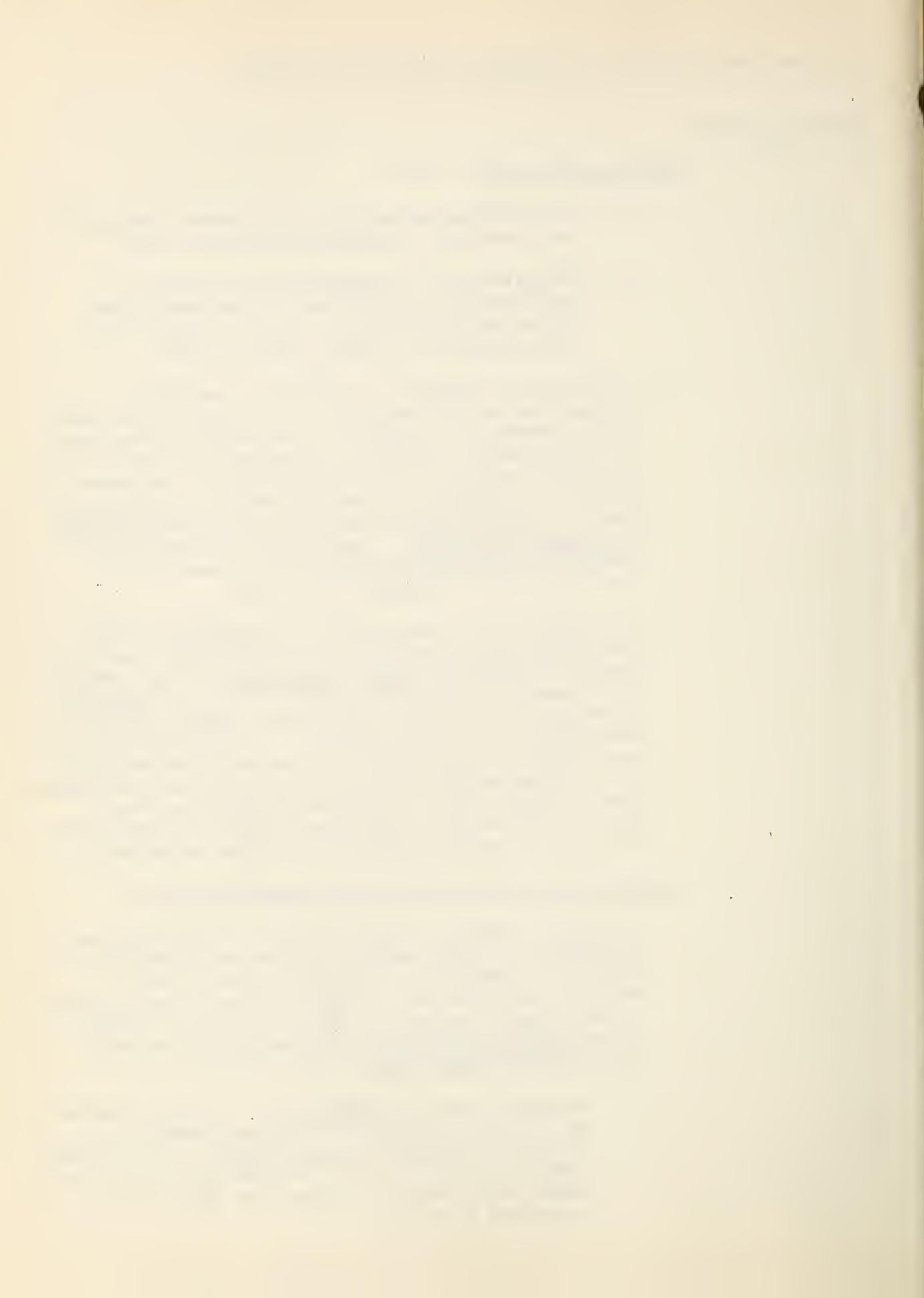
- (b) The plant meets sanitary requirements imposed by the marketing area health authorities, and
- (c) The plant has no commitments precluding the disposition for fluid use of such proportions of its supply of milk as may subsequently be determined by the market administrator.
- (3) A plant whose operator is eligible to apply for designation on this basis must be located in New York State, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania, and must be approved as a source of milk by a marketing area health authority and under the sanitary supervision of such authority, or must have been a "regulated plant" during the preceding October, November, and December. Application by the plant operator for such designation must be made to the Secretary prior to July 1 of any year.

The designation of any plant participating on this basis (express designation) is automatically cancelled during the months of April through July of any year at the request of the plant operator, and as of August 1 of any year in which it is no longer approved by the marketing area health authority. Such designations are also subject to suspension (by the market administrator) and cancellation (by the Secretary) upon determination, within certain prescribed limitations, that essentially the same requirements which are applicable for initial qualification are no longer being met.

b. by disposition of fluid milk in the marketing area -

Any plant, wherever located, with no restrictions as to location, automatically qualifies as a "regulated plant" if disposition of Class I-A milk in the marketing area (either directly or through other plants) is more than 25 percent of fluid receipts from farms during July through March, or more than 10 percent during April through June, provided that:

- (a) To qualify April through June, at least 60 percent of the milk received at the plant during the preceding October through December must have been classified as Class I-A, and directly or indirectly sold, distributed, or shipped as milk to the marketing area, and



New York (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Regulated Plant:

By disposition of fluid milk in the marketing area - cont'd

(b) No plant can qualify as a "regulated plant" on this basis during the months of January through July if during the preceding year its "regulated plant" designation was cancelled for failure to ship milk.

Producer:

Any dairy farmer whose milk is delivered direct from farm to a "regulated plant".

Producer-handler:

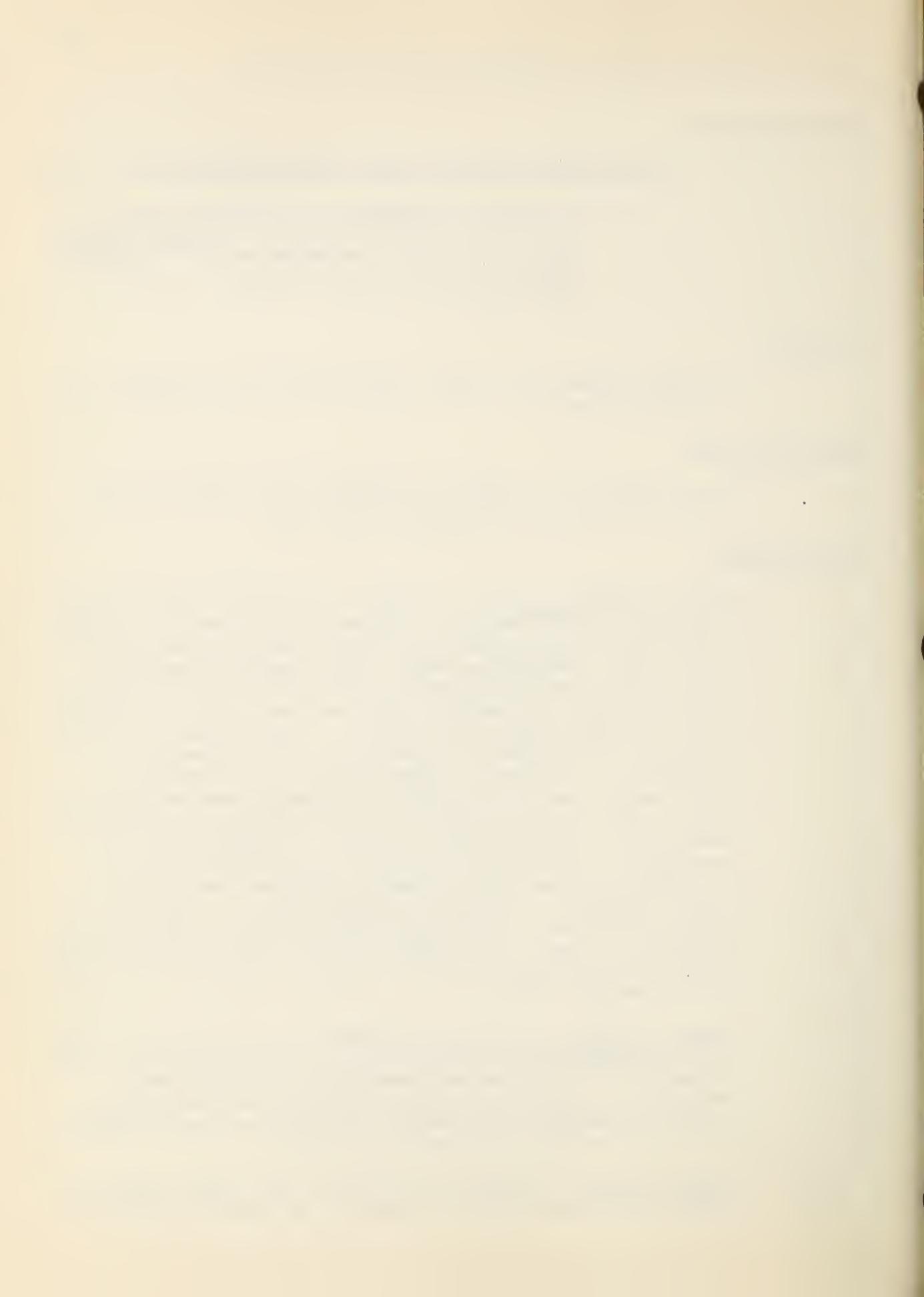
Milk produced on a handler's own farm is not subject to the pricing and pooling provisions of the order.

Classification:

Basis of Classification - All milk, the butterfat from which is received at a plant which is required by the order to classify producer milk, and all milk entering the marketing area in the form of milk, concentrated fluid milk, fluid milk products, cultured or flavored milk drinks, cream, half and half, fluid cream products, or skim milk, shall be classified in accordance with the form in which it is held at, or moved from, the plant at which classification is determined. Classification is determined at the plant at which the milk is received from dairy farmers, unless such milk is shipped to another plant, or plants, in the form of milk or cream. If shipped in either of these forms, classification is based on the form held at, or moved from, the plant to which it is shipped (without limit on the number of inter-plant movements which may take place in these forms prior to classification), subject to special conditions specified in the order. Classification of milk or cream shipped to a plant in the marketing area shall be determined at the plant from which such milk or cream is shipped to the plant in the marketing area.

Class I-A Milk - All milk not otherwise classified as Class I-B or I-C, the butterfat of which leaves, or is on hand at, a plant in the form of milk, concentrated fluid milk, fluid milk products, or as cultured or flavored milk drinks containing 3.0 to 5.0 percent of butterfat, and all milk, the classification of which is not otherwise established.

Class I-B Milk - All milk, the butterfat from which leaves the plant in the form of Class I products, and which is delivered



Classification:Class I-B Milk - cont'd

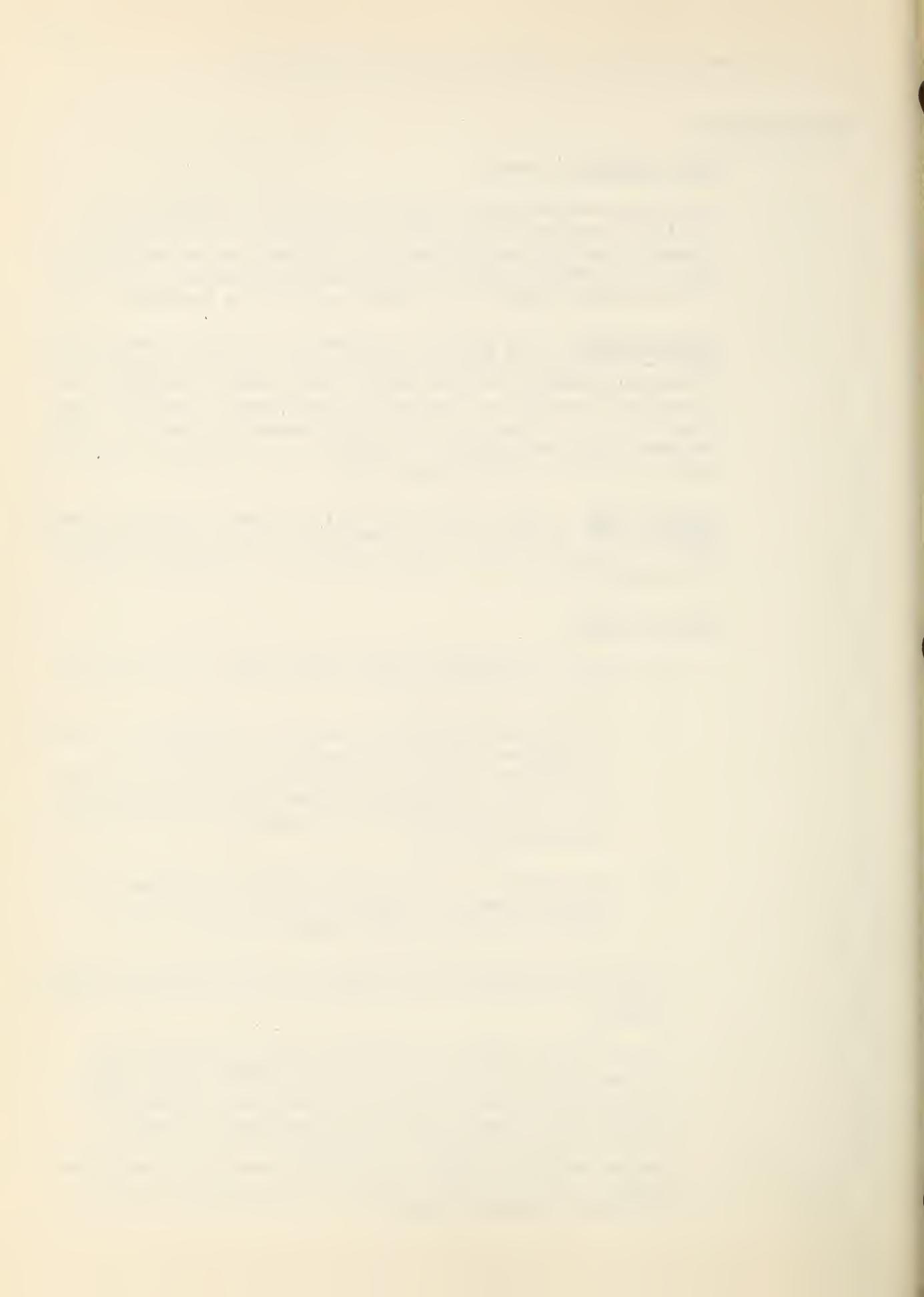
to a plant or purchaser outside the State of New York and outside of Northern New Jersey but which at no time is received (except directly from producers) at a plant in the marketing area or otherwise enters the marketing area except as incident to its transportation and delivery outside the marketing area.

Class I-C Milk - All milk, the butterfat from which leaves the plant in the form of Class I products, and which is delivered to a plant or purchaser in the State of New York or Northern New Jersey but which at no time is received (except directly from producers) at a plant in the marketing area or otherwise enters the marketing area except as incident to its transportation and delivery outside the marketing area.

Class II Milk - Cream, sweet or sour, half and half, fluid cream products, and cultured or flavored milk drinks containing less than 3.0 percent or more than 5.0 percent of butterfat sold in the marketing area.

Class III Milk -

- a. All milk, the butterfat from which leaves, or is on hand at, a plant in the form of:
 - (1) Products as specified in Class II delivered to a plant or purchaser outside the marketing area and not received at a plant in the marketing area, or otherwise enters the marketing area, except as incident to its transportation and delivery to a point outside the marketing area.
 - (2) Cream which is subsequently held in a licensed cold storage plant for at least 28 days and subject to inspection by the market administrator.
- b. Products specified in each class if such products have been sterilized and leave the plant in hermetically sealed containers.
- c. Milk received during the months of March through July, the butterfat from which leaves the plant in the form of milk delivered in bulk to an establishment (other than another milk plant) outside the marketing area which processes and packages food products in hermetically sealed containers and which establishment makes no disposition of milk or milk products as specified under the foregoing classifications.



New York (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Classification:

Class III Milk - cont'd

- d. Concentrated fluid milk not at any time packaged in consumer packages.
- e. All other products not specifically accounted for in other classes.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Class I-A Milk Price - is computed in accordance with the following formula: 1/

- a. The base price of \$5.66 x result of sub-paragraph (1)
result of sub-paragraph (2)

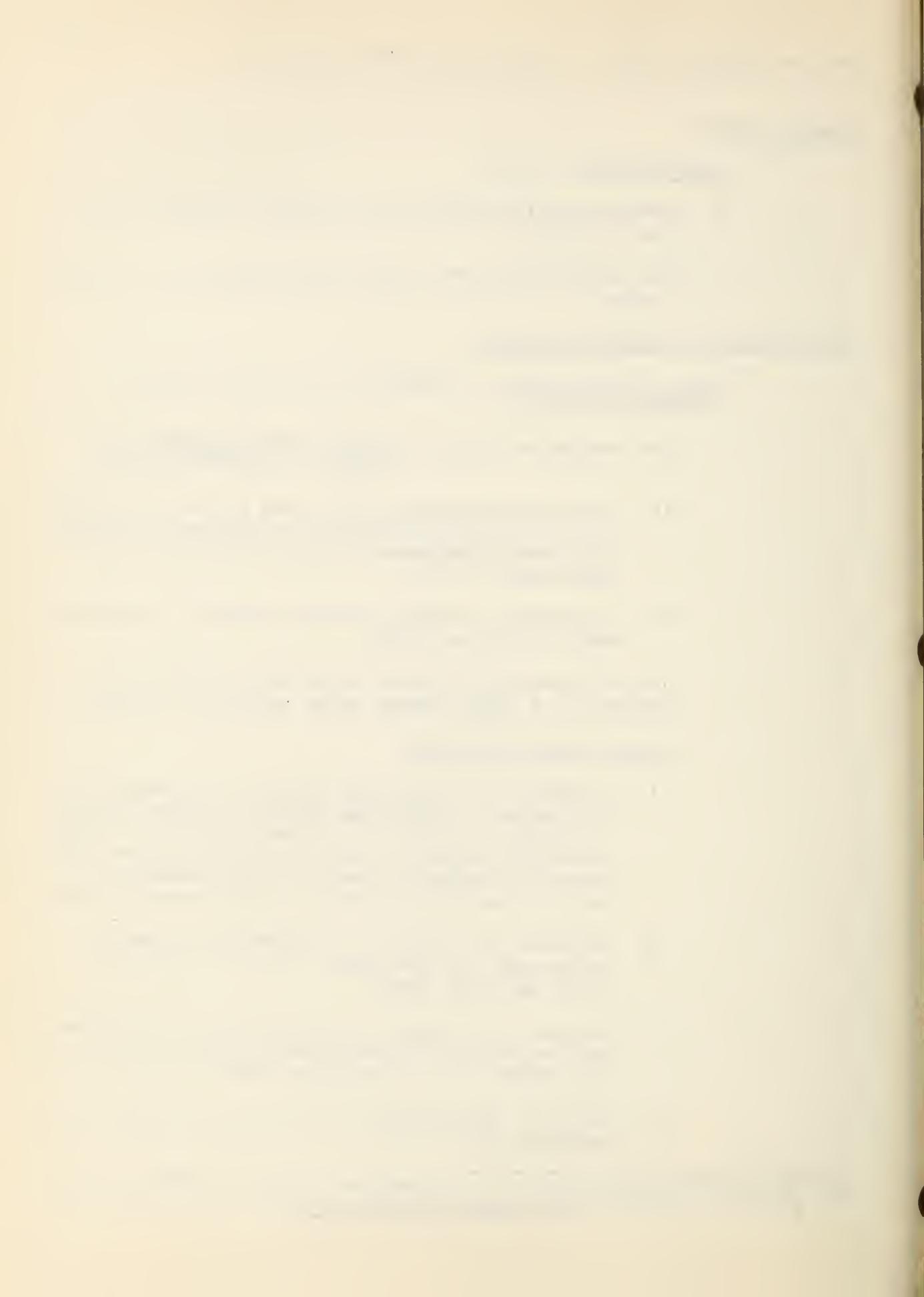
 - (1) The monthly wholesale price index for all commodities in the second preceding month as reported on a 1947-1949 base by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.
 - (2) The average of monthly indexes reported on the same base for the year 1948.

- b. The price resulting from the foregoing computation is adjusted by a supply-demand factor computed as follows:

Supply-Demand Adjustment -

- (1) A monthly "utilization percentage" is determined by calculating the percentage which the volume of milk in Classes I-A, I-B, and I-C was of the total volume of reported receipts of milk from producers and from unrevealed sources for each of the 36 months for a 3-year period ending with the second preceding month.
- (2) Calculate the average of 36 monthly "utilization percentages" for the 3-year period ending with the second preceding month.
- (3) Calculate the average of 6 "utilization percentages" for the second and third preceding months and for the same months of the 2 preceding years.
- (4) Result of sub-paragraph (3) divided by result of sub-paragraph (2).

1/* Provided that such Class I-A price shall not be less than \$4.75 during any of the months of May through September, 1955.



New York (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Class I-A Milk Price -

Supply-Demand Adjustment - cont'd

- (5) Calculate the average of 2 "utilization percentages" in the second and third preceding months.
- (6)
$$\frac{\text{Result of sub-paragraph (5)}}{\text{Result of sub-paragraph (4)}} + 100$$
- (7) A "utilization adjustment percentage" is calculated by subtracting the "base utilization percentage" of 63.6 from the result determined pursuant to sub-paragraph (6).
- (8) (Result of paragraph a.) x (result of paragraph b.(7)).

c. The price resulting from the foregoing computations is further adjusted for seasonality by the following:

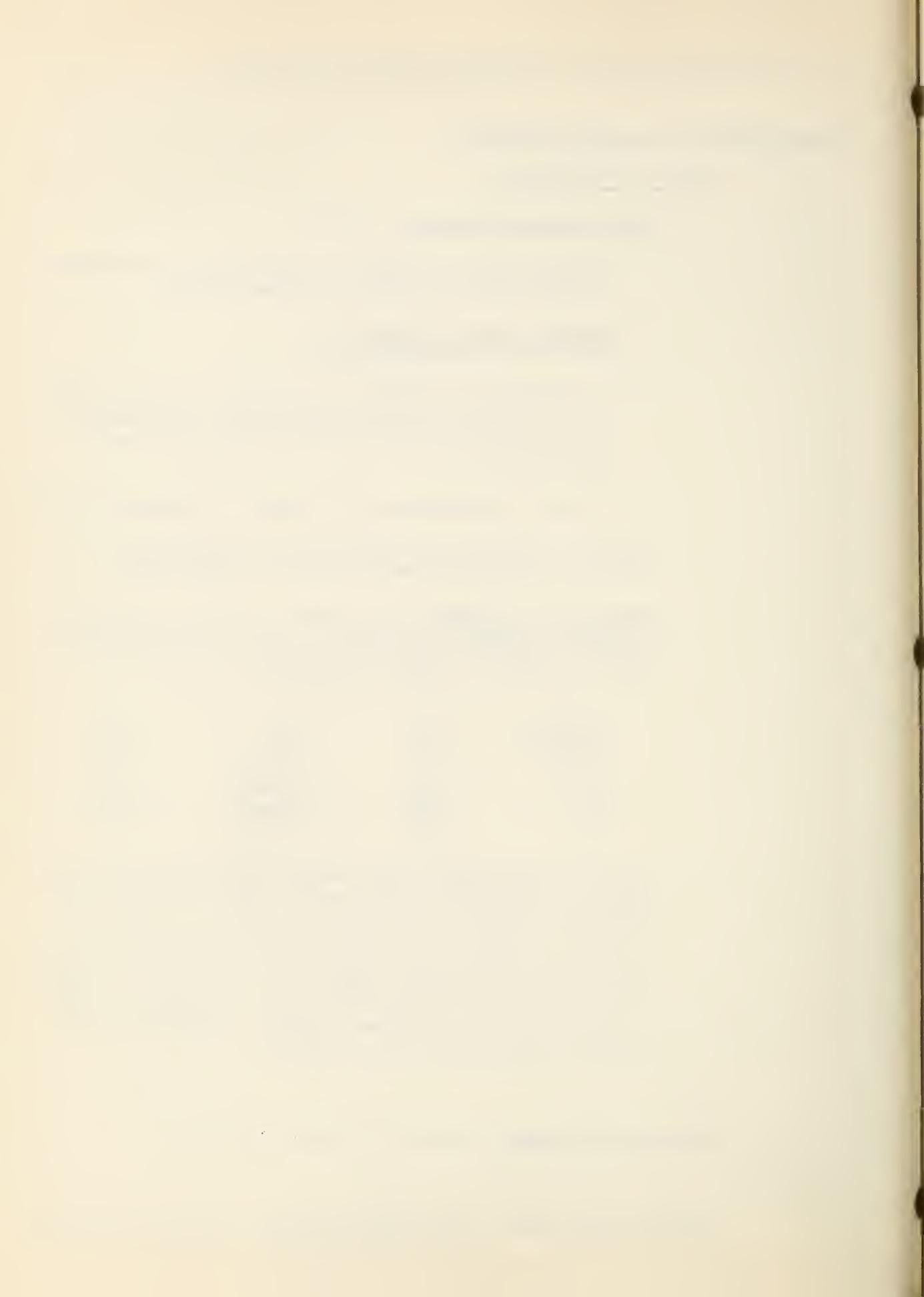
Seasonality Adjustment - To obtain the Class I-A price, multiply the result of paragraph b.(8) by the following seasonal adjustment factor for the month for which the Class I-A price is being determined:

January	1.05	July	0.95
February	1.03	August	1.00
March	1.00	September	1.04
April	0.94	October	1.07
May	0.88	November	1.09
June	0.88	December	1.07

* d. When the relationship is not maintained within specified limits for a period of three months between the index of wholesale commodity prices, and the index of cost of production, the index of cost of production and the index of the Class I price, or the prices paid at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) and the Class I-A price, the Secretary must announce a public hearing to reconsider these and other economic conditions, or he must give his reason for not doing so.

Class I-B Milk Price - Same as the Class I-A price.

Class I-C Milk Price - The uniform producer price plus 20 cents per hundredweight.



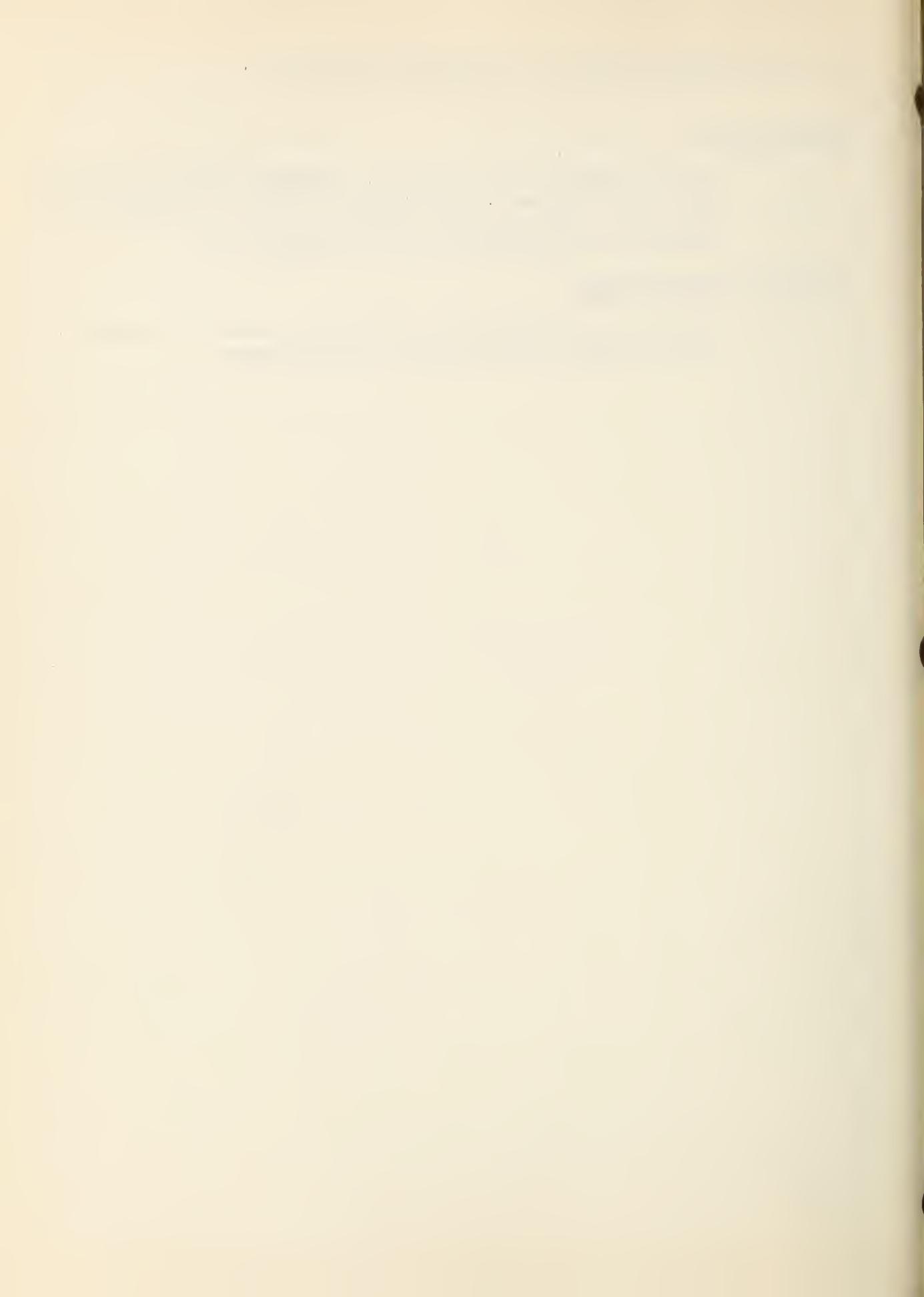
New York (Corrected 6/30/55 - * indicates correction)

* Outside Sales:

Class I products sold outside the marketing area are priced at the Class I-A price except sales in Northern New Jersey and the State of New York, in which case such products are priced at 20 cents per hundredweight over the uniform price.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers.



(Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 75

Cleveland, Ohio

* Marketing Area:

Ashtabula County - The city of Ashtabula.

Cuyahoga County - All territory, including, but not being limited to, all municipal corporations in said county.

Lake County - Townships of Kirtland, Mentor and Willoughby, and the city of Painesville.

Lorain County - Townships of Amherst, Avon, Avon Lake, Black River, Carlisle, Columbia, Eaton, Elyria, Grafton, Ridgville and Sheffield.

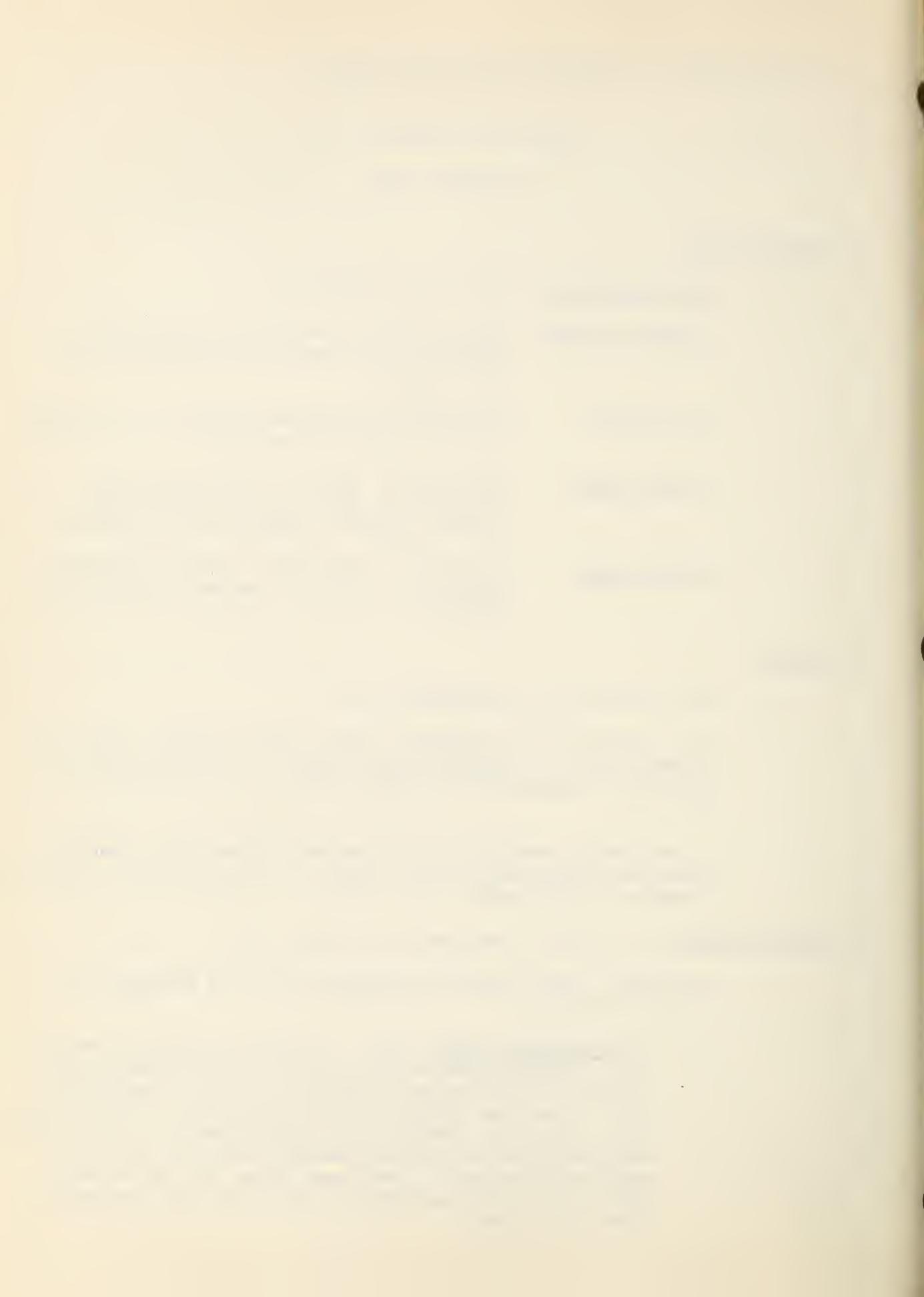
Medina County - Townships of Brunswick, Granger, Hinckley, Lafayette, Liverpool, Medina, Montville and York.

* Handler:

1. Any operator of a "regulated plant".
2. Any operator of an unregulated plant from which milk, skim milk, flavored milk, or flavored milk drinks are disposed of on a route(s) to wholesale and retail outlets in the marketing area, or
3. A cooperative association with respect to the milk of any producer which such association causes to be diverted from producers' farms to a milk plant.

* Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant")

1. Any plant, other than the exceptions listed in paragraph 2., which qualifies as:
 - a. A distributing plant - i.e., A bottling plant from which milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk or flavored milk drinks are distributed on routes to wholesale and retail outlets operated wholly or partially within the marketing area. The total quantity of such distribution on all routes operated inside or outside the marketing area during the month shall be equal to at least 50 percent of the milk approved for fluid use which is received from producers or from other plants.



Cleveland (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

* Regulated Plant: - cont'd

b. A supply plant - i.e., Any plant approved by the appropriate marketing area health authority which delivers to a "regulated distributing plant" as defined in paragraph a. above, an amount of milk equal to 30 percent of its dairy farm supply. Such plant shall continue to be designated a "regulated plant" for such consecutive succeeding months as a 30 percent average is maintained.

A handler may obtain "regulated plant" status the year around, provided that during the period of August through January such plant delivered to a "regulated distributing plant" 10 percent or more of its total dairy farm supply during each month, and 30 percent or more during the entire period. The handler of such plant may, upon written request to the market administrator prior to January 31 of that year, be designated a "regulated plant" through July 31 of the same year and for each month thereafter through January 31 of the following year in which it delivers 10 percent or more of its total dairy farm supply to a "regulated distributing plant". All "regulated plants" operated by a handler may be considered as one plant for the purpose of meeting the above percentage requirements. 1/

2. The following plants are excluded from the "regulated plant" definition:

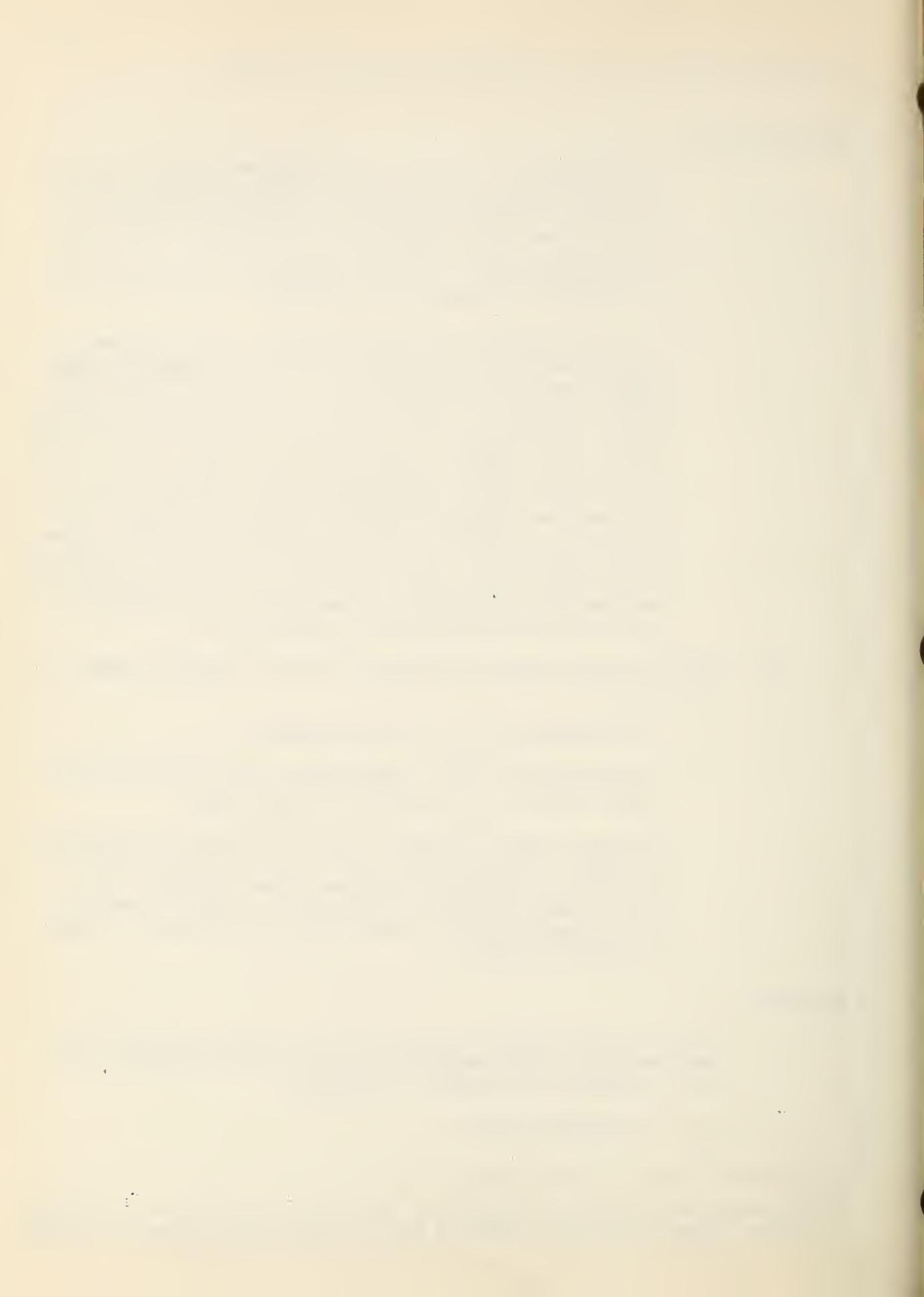
- A bottling plant of a producer-handler.
- Any plant whose Class I disposition under another Federal order exceeds that under the Cleveland order.
- Any plant located outside the marketing area from which an average of less than 300 points (1 point equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cream or 1 quart of any other Class I product) of Class I milk per day is disposed of on routes to retail and wholesale outlets operated wholly or partially within the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person who produces milk approved for fluid consumption in any community in the marketing area by a health authority for such community, which milk is received at:

- A "regulated plant".

1/ The order contains special provisions for plants to qualify as "regulated supply plants" during the period of May 1, 1955 through January 31, 1956.



Cleveland (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Producer: - cont'd

- b. An unregulated plant during the period of April through July for the account of a cooperative association or a handler of a "regulated plant". Milk so diverted shall be deemed to have been received by the handler for whose account it was diverted, or
- c. A "regulated plant" for the account of another "regulated plant" by diversion from the latter plant; such milk shall be deemed to have been received by the "regulated plant" for whose account it was diverted.

Producer-Handler:

A producer-handler is a "handler" who operates a dairy farm but receives no milk from other dairy farmers. (Producer-handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order, but reports may be required by the market administrator.)

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of for fluid consumption as milk, skim milk, buttermilk (except for livestock feed), flavored milk or flavored milk drinks, sweet or sour cream or eggnog, or
- b. Used to produce concentrated milk disposed of for fluid consumption, or
- c. Not accounted for as Class II or Class III milk.

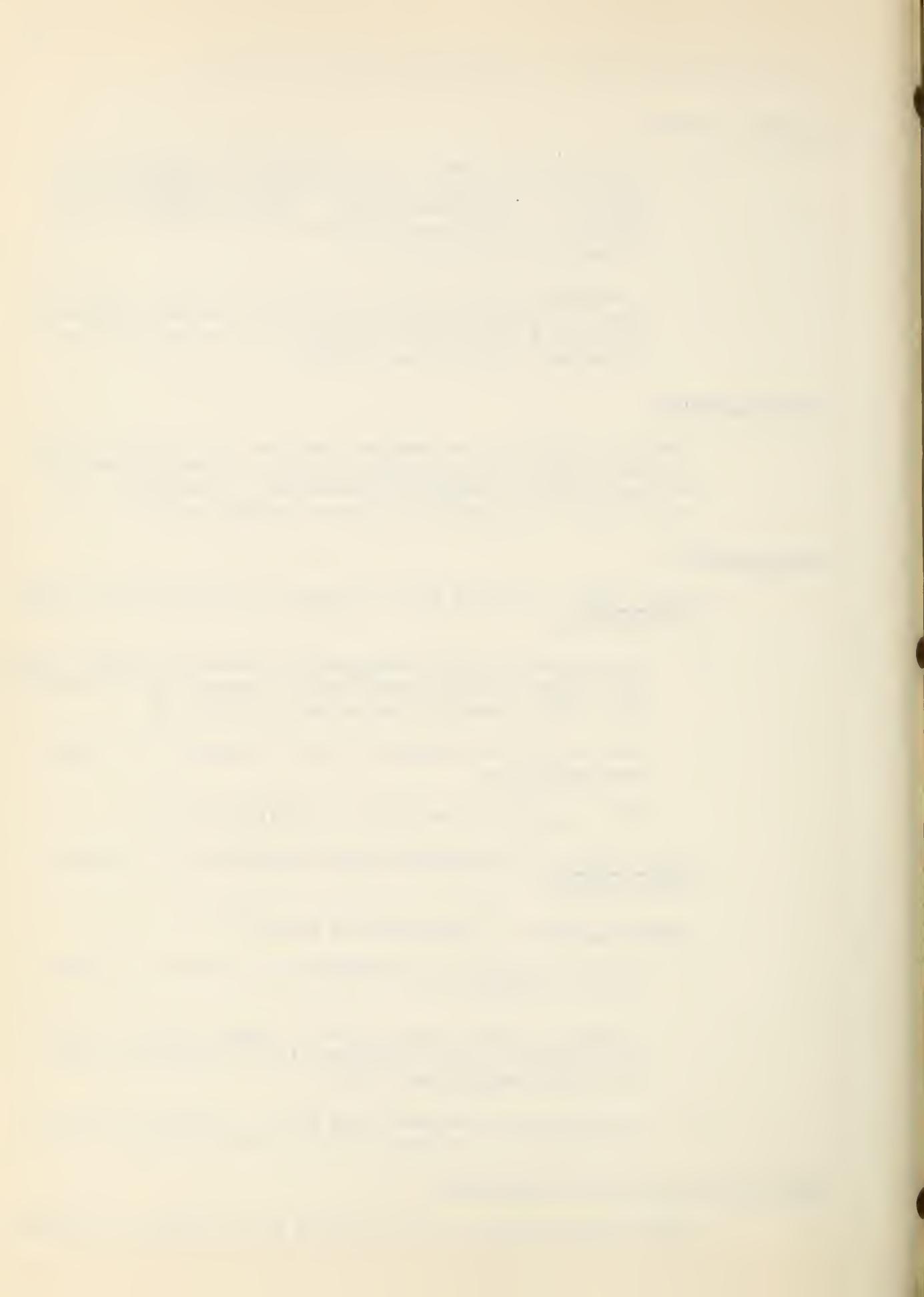
* Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat used to produce cottage cheese.

Class III Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any milk product not specified as Class I or Class II milk.
- b. Disposed of for livestock feed or dumped subject to prior notification to, and inspection (at his discretion) by, the market administrator, and
- c. In shrinkage of producer milk up to 2 percent of producer receipts or in shrinkage of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used to determine



Cleveland (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat): - cont'd

Basic Formula Price - cont'd

the Class I, Class II and Class III prices, and shall be the higher of the following:

- a. The average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk received from farmers during the month at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).
- b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3 cents x 1.20 x 3.5) +
(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.965)

* Class I Milk Price - To the "basic formula price" add the following for the period indicated:

February through July \$1.40

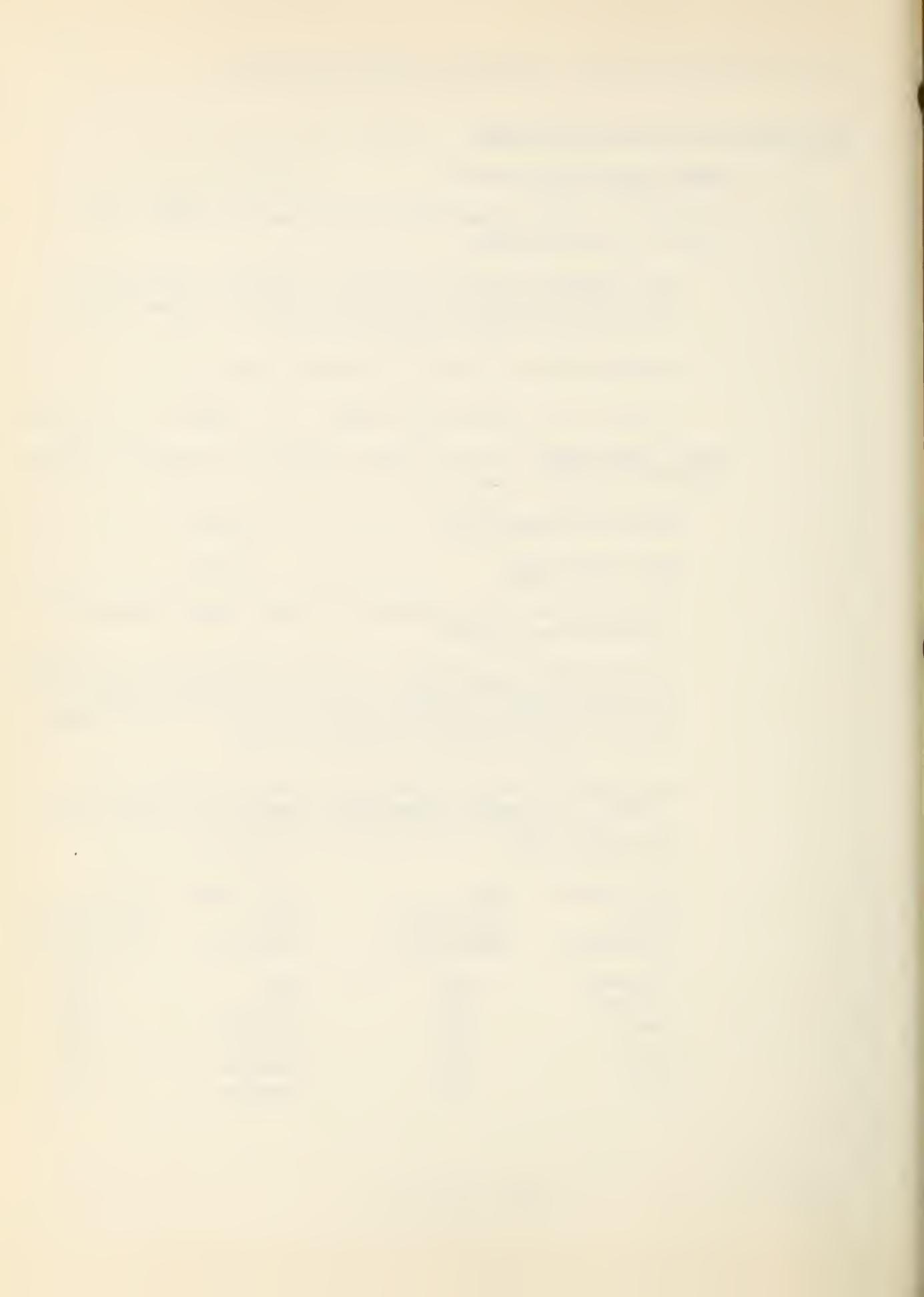
All other months \$1.85

To this price add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" calculated as follows:

Supply-demand adjustment - A "current utilization percentage" is computed from the percentage which the total volume of producer receipts are of the gross volume of Class I sales for the first and second preceding months.

* Determination is then made of the amount by which such "current utilization percentage" exceeds, or is lower than, the appropriate "base utilization percentage" in the following table:

<u>Month Which Price Applies</u>	<u>Base Utilization Percentage</u>	<u>Month Which Price Applies</u>	<u>Base Utilization Percentage</u>
January	120	July	162
February	127	August	149
March	132	September	137
April	139	October	128
May	147	November	120
June	158	December	117



Cleveland (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Supply-Demand Adjustment - cont'd

The resulting "net deviation percentage" determines the specific Class I price adjustment according to the schedule listed below:

<u>Deviation Percentage:</u>	<u>Amount of Supply-Demand Adjustment (cents)</u>
+ 13 or over	- 25
+ 10 or + 11	- 19
+ 7 or + 8	- 13
+ 4 or + 5	- 7
+ 2 to - 2	0
- 4 or - 5	+ 7
- 7 or - 8	+ 13
- 10 or - 11	+ 19
- 13 or below	+ 25

Class II Milk Price - The "basic formula price" + 30 cents.

Class III Milk Price - The "basic formula price". 1/

Butterfat Differentials:

- * Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.13.
- * Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.115.
- * Class III Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.115.
- * Producer Price - The average of Class I, Class II and Class III butterfat differentials, weighted by the pounds of butterfat in producer milk of such respective classes.

Location Differentials:

- * Class Prices - The value of milk received from producers at "regulated plants" and classified as Class I or Class II milk shall be reduced at the rate of 20 cents per hundredweight if

1/ During the months of May and June, 1955, in lieu of the "basic formula price", the Class III price shall be determined from the average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk received from farmers during the month at 10 specified manufacturing plants located in the Cleveland milkshed (see order for list).

Cleveland (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Location Differentials:

* Class Prices - cont'd

such "regulated plant" is located more than 60 miles, but not more than 74 miles, from the Public Square in Cleveland, Ohio, and 2 cents additional for each additional 14 miles or fraction thereof.

In determining the respective quantities of Class I and Class II milk subject to the location adjustment, priority is given to milk received directly from producers at the plant which has Class I utilization and then to receipts from supply plants in order of their nearness to the Public Square in Cleveland.

* Producer Price - Handlers may deduct a location differential from producer payments with respect to all milk received from producers during the months of July through March, and with respect to eligible milk (milk not in excess of daily average quota as defined under summary heading, "Special Producer Provisions") received from producers during months of April through June, which milk is received from plants located at a distance from the Public Square in Cleveland as follows:

- a. At distances of more than 30 miles, and not more than 60 miles, such deduction shall not exceed 13 cents per hundred-weight.
- b. At distances of more than 60 miles, but not more than 74 miles, such deduction shall not exceed 20 cents per hundred-weight, and 2 cents per hundredweight additional for each additional 14 miles or fraction thereof.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are computed separately as utilized in the products of each class.

* Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred in the form of specified Class I products 1/, for fluid consumption, from a "regulated

1/ Milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk or flavored milk drinks, sweet or sour cream, and eggnog.

Cleveland (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Interhandler Transfers: - cont'd

plant" to a "regulated plant" of another handler are classified as Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both handlers. If either or both "regulated plants" have received "other source" milk, such transfer shall be classified at both plants so as to return the highest valued class utilization to producer milk.

The order defines the manner in which "other source" milk is prorated in such cases where "other source" milk is involved in transfers of milk from a "regulated plant" to more than one other "regulated plant". (See section 975.53 of the order).

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk shall be assigned respectively to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat remaining in each class in series beginning with the lowest priced utilization after deduction is made for shrinkage in producer milk as allowed in classes other than Class I. For any portion of "other source" milk which is received from a plant fully subject to another Federal order, the priority of assignment shall be given to "other source" milk received from plants not subject to such other order.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Skim milk or butterfat transferred from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant located more than 265 miles from the Public Square in Cleveland shall be Class I milk if transferred as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk or flavored milk drinks, sweet or sour cream, or eggnog.

Class I items, as listed in the foregoing paragraph, which are transferred from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant located less than 265 miles from the Public Square in Cleveland shall be classified as Class I milk unless:

- a. Other utilization is mutually indicated in writing to the market administrator by both the transferring handler and the receiver.
- b. The receiver maintains adequate books and records showing utilization of all skim milk and butterfat at his plant which are made available to the market administrator for audit, and

Cleveland (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions,
 ** indicates new provisions)

Outside Sales: - cont'd

- c. Such receiving plant had actually used not less than an equivalent amount of skim milk or butterfat in the use indicated by such statement. If the equivalent amount is not used by the unregulated plant, the remaining pounds shall be classified in the next lower priced available class of utilization as if classes of utilization set forth in the Cleveland order were applicable to such unregulated plants; or

Skim milk and butterfat shall be classified as Class I if transferred as bulk milk to:

- a. A manufacturer of soup, candy, or bakery products for use in such manufacturing operations, or
- b. Any retail establishment which disposes of milk in fluid form.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler shall pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight on:

- * a. All receipts of milk at "regulated plants" (including handler's own production), and
- b. All "other source" milk allocated to Class I, except milk subject to another Federal order.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Services - Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight is deducted for nonmembers.

** Base Rating Plan - A base rating plan, subject to the rules set forth in the order, applies April through June of each year beginning with 1956. The base (daily quota) of each producer whose milk was received by a handler(s) on not less than 30 days during the immediately preceding months of October through December shall be a quantity computed by dividing such producer's total pounds of milk delivered in the 3-month period by the number of days from date of first delivery to the end of such 3-month period.

** Transfer of Base - New bases must be established by all producers each year, and a base (quota) of a producer may be moved from one handler to another and may be transferred from such producer to another producer at any time.

Cleveland (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

* Special Handler Provisions:

During any delivery period in which the total producer receipts are more than 110 percent of the total Class I utilization at all "regulated plants", any handler who operates an unregulated plant from which a route (extending into the marketing area) is operated shall remit to the producers' settlement fund an amount equal to the value of milk so allocated to Class I, adjusted for applicable location differentials, less the value of such milk at the Class III price.

Any handler who operates a plant located outside the marketing area from which an average of less than 300 points (one point being equal to one-half pint of cream or one quart of any other Class I product) of Class I milk per day is disposed of during delivery period on a route(s) operated wholly or partly within the marketing area, shall be exempted for such delivery period from all but certain reporting provisions of the order.

Handlers subject to another Federal order during any delivery period from which the Class I disposition in that marketing area exceeds that in the Cleveland marketing area shall be exempted for such delivery period from all but certain reporting provisions of the order, unless the Secretary determines that the applicable order should be determined on some other basis.

Sioux Falls-Mitchell (Revised 6/10/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat): - cont'd

Class II Milk Price -

(Chicago 92-score butter x 1.25 - 8 cents x 3.5) +

(17 cents + 3 cents for each one-half cent the average of prices for Chicago spray-roller powder is above 7 cents per pound), except that:

In the event the Chicago delivered prices of spray-roller powder are not reported, the following shall be substituted for the second half of above Class II pricing formula:

(17 cents + 3 cents for each one-half cent which Chicago area spray-roller powder is above 6 cents per pound.)

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Class II butterfat differential + 2.8 cents.

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.125 - 0.8 cents.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately as utilized in the products of each class. Upon completion of classification, the percentages of butterfat in each class is determined for the purpose of pricing.

* Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating or *fall premium plan.

Sioux Falls-Mitchell (Revised 6/10/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Outside Sales: - cont'd

- a. Class II is claimed by handler on the basis of utilization mutually reported by both buyer and seller,
- b. Buyer maintains books and records showing utilization of all skim milk and butterfat at his plant which are made available to the market administrator on request for the purpose of verification, and
- c. At least an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat was actually used as Class II milk in such buyer's plant.

3. Skim milk and butterfat shall be Class I milk if transferred in bulk form as cream from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant, unless:

- a. Such cream is transferred without "Grade A" certification of any health authority.
- b. Handler claims Class II in reports submitted to market administrator, or
- c. Buyer maintains books and records showing utilization of all skim milk and butterfat at his plant which are made available to the market administrator on request for the purpose of verification, and
- d. Not less than an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat was actually used as Class II in the buyer's plant.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler who operates a "regulated plant" shall pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on:

- a. Milk received from producers (includes handler's own production), or
- b. "Other source" milk which is classified as Class I. Handlers who operate an unregulated plant shall make such payment only with respect to Class I milk disposed of within the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

None.

Sioux Falls-Mitchell (Revised 6/10/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Special Handler Provisions:

Any handler who operates an unregulated plant from which Class I milk is disposed of to retail or wholesale outlets in the marketing area (including plant stores) shall pay to the producer-settlement fund, with respect to such milk, at a rate of the difference between the Class I and Class II prices, adjusted by their respective butterfat differentials.

Any plant which disposes of a greater portion of its milk as Class I on routes (including plant stores) in another Federal order marketing area than is disposed of on such routes in the Sioux Falls-Mitchell marketing area shall be exempt from the provisions of this order, except for such reports and subsequent verifications as may be required by the market administrator.

(Revised 7/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 87

Central Mississippi, Mississippi

Marketing Area:

All of the territory within the following counties: Claiborne, Copiah, Covington, Forrest, Hinds, Jasper, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Madison, Marion, Perry, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Walthall, Warren, Wayne, Lamar (except beat 2 thereof), and Lawrence (except beats 1, 2, and 3),

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as the operator of an:

Approved Plant(s) - i.e.,

- a. A "regulated plant",
- b. Any milk plant which disposes of Class I milk during the month to retail or wholesale outlets located in the marketing area (including vendor deliveries and plant store sales).
- c. A plant from which milk, approved by an appropriate health authority for Class I distribution in the marketing area, is shipped to a distributing plant.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "fluid milk plant")

Any plant which qualifies as a:

- a. Distributing Plant - i.e., Any plant from which sales (on routes and through plant stores to retail and wholesale outlets except other "regulated plants") of Class I milk in the marketing area average more than 1,000 pounds per day, or 5.0 percent of Grade A receipts from producers and other plants, whichever is less.
- * b. Supply Plant - i.e., Any plant, other than a distributing plant:
 - (1) from which Grade A milk, skim milk, or cream is shipped during the month to a distributing plant in any of the months of January through July.
 - (2) from which at least 50 percent of Grade A receipts from dairy farmers during the month is shipped in such month as milk, skim milk or cream to distributing plants during the months of August through December.

Central Mississippi (Revised 7/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk in compliance with Grade A inspection requirements of a duly constituted health authority, which milk is:

- a. Received at a "regulated plant", or
- b. Diverted for his account by the operator of a "regulated plant" from such plant to an unregulated plant during the months of March through July. Milk so diverted shall be deemed to have been received by the plant of the diverting handler.



Central Mississippi (Revised 7/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are computed separately as utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual-handler pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

* Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat transferred in the form of Class I products from one "regulated plant" to a "regulated plant" of another handler, except a producer-handler, shall be classified as set forth in the following sub-paragraphs, unless Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of both handlers. The amount of skim milk or butterfat so assigned to Class II, however, shall be limited to the amount thereof remaining in Class II milk of the transferee-handler after allocation of "other source" milk. If either or both handlers have received "other source" milk during the month, the skim milk and butterfat so transferred shall be classified so as to give producer milk the highest valued classification at both plants.

- a. Skim milk transferred from a distributing plant to a "regulated plant", or from a supply plant to a supply plant shall be classified as Class I.
- b. Skim milk and butterfat transferred from a supply plant to a distributing plant shall be classified pro rata with receipts of producer milk at the distributing plant.

Class I products transferred from a "regulated plant" to a producer-handler are classified as Class I milk.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk shall be assigned to Class II to the extent of utilization and the remainder is assigned to Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Bulk milk, skim milk or cream transferred or diverted from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant shall be Class I unless the following conditions are met:

- a. Class II utilization is claimed by the transferring handler.

Central Mississippi (Revised 7/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Outside Sales: - cont'd

- b. Operator of the unregulated plant keeps adequate records of receipts and utilization of all skim milk and butterfat at such plant and such books and records are made available for subsequent verification at the request of the market administrator.
- c. The Class I milk at the unregulated plant does not exceed receipts from such plant's regular source of supply. Any such excess receipts from dairy farmers shall be assigned to milk so transferred.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler shall pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight with respect to:

- a. Receipts of producer-milk (includes handler's own production).
- b. "Other source" milk at a "regulated plant" which is classified as Class I milk, and
- c. Class I milk disposed of from an unregulated plant during the month on routes to retail or wholesale outlets located in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 7 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Base Rating - A base rating plan subject to the rules set forth in the order applies March through July with the base of each producer determined by calculating the daily average deliveries (using not less than 120 days to compute the average) made by such producer to all handlers during the immediately preceding months of September through January.

Transfer of Base - Transfer of an entire base may be made at any time and is permitted only in the event of death, retirement, or entry into military service of a producer and may be transferred to a member of such producer's immediate family who carries on the dairy operations. In the event of termination of a joint holding, the entire base may be transferred to one of the joint holders. The entire daily base of a producer may be moved from one handler to another handler.



Central Mississippi (Revised 7/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Special Handler Provisions:

Any plant subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order shall not be subject to regulation under the Central Mississippi order except for reports and subsequent verification as may be required by the market administrator, where such plant is:

- a. A distributing plant as described in paragraph a. under "regulated plant" definition, and such plant disposes of a greater volume of Class I milk in the marketing area of the other order than is disposed of from such plant to retail or wholesale outlets in the Central Mississippi marketing area.
- b. A supply plant as described in paragraph b. under "regulated plant" definition, unless such plant qualified as a "regulated supply plant" during each of the preceding months of August through December.



(Order effective 5/1/55)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 29

Eastern South Dakota

Marketing Area:

All of the territory within the corporate limits of the cities of Aberdeen, Huron, Redfield, and Watertown, all in the State of South Dakota.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as the operator of an:

Approved Plant - i.e.,

- (1) A "regulated plant", or
- (2) Any plant from which Class I milk is delivered (including delivery by vendor or sale from a plant store) to retail or wholesale outlets located in the marketing area.

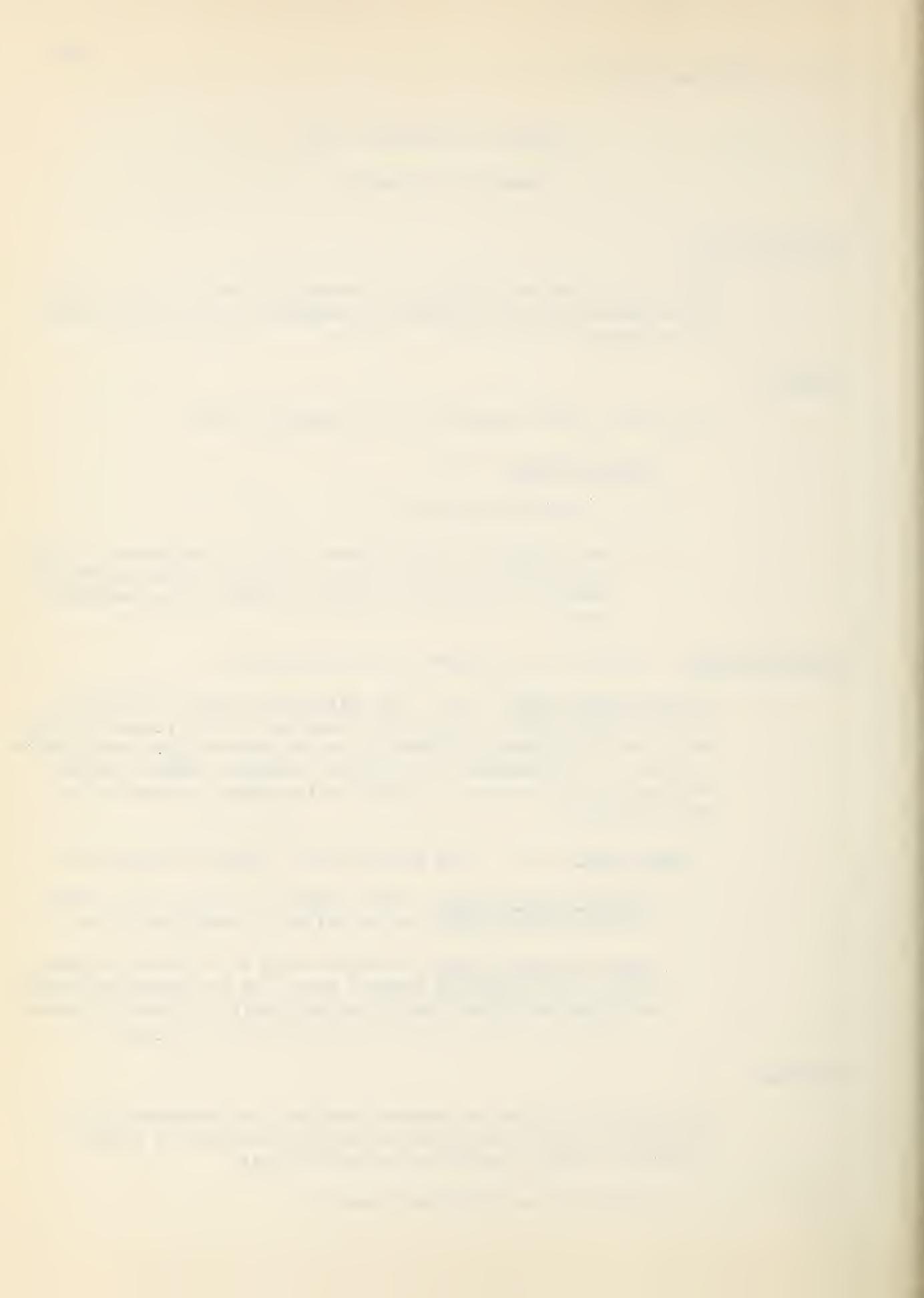
Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant")

1. A Distributing Plant - i.e., Any plant from which a volume of Class I milk equal to more than an average of 750 pounds per day, or at least 5 percent of "Grade A" milk approved for distribution as Class I, is disposed of on routes (includes vendor routes) or through plant stores to retail or wholesale outlets in the marketing area.
2. A Supply Plant - i.e., Any plant which, during the months of:
 - a. February through July, ships "Grade A" milk or skim milk to a "distributing plant" as described in paragraph 1, or
 - b. August through January, receives milk from farmers holding dairy farm permits or ratings issued by an authorized health authority and from which milk, skim milk, or cream is moved to a "distributing plant" as described in paragraph 1.

Producer:

Any person, other than a producer handler, who produces milk in compliance with "Grade A" inspection requirements of a duly constituted health authority, which milk is:

- a. Received at a "regulated plant" or



Eastern South Dakota (order effective 5/1/55)

Producer: - cont'd

- b. Diverted by the operator of a "regulated plant" for his account to an unregulated plant:
 - (1) Any day during the months of March through July, and
 - (2) On not more than 15 days during any of the months of August through February.

Producer-Handler:

A producer-handler is a "handler" who operates a dairy farm but receives no milk from other dairy farmers. (Producer-handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order, but reports may be required by the market administrator.)

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including concentrated and reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), cream (except frozen cream) and any mixture in fluid form of skim milk and cream (except ice cream, ice cream mixes, and sterilized products in hermetically sealed containers) and
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product not specified as Class I.
- b. Contained in inventory of products designated as Class I on hand at the end of the month.
- c. In shrinkage of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, up to 2.0 percent of receipts from producers (except milk diverted to an unregulated plant).
- d. In shrinkage of "other source" milk.

Class Prices - (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A "basic formula" price is used in determining the price per hundredweight of Class I milk and shall be the higher of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).

Eastern South Dakota (order effective 5/1/55)

Class Prices - (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - cont'd

b. Class II price.

Class I Milk Price -

"Basic formula" price + \$1.40.

Class II Milk Price -

(Chicago 92-score butter x 1.25 - 8 cents x 3.5) +

(17 cents + 3 cents for each one-half cent which the Chicago spray-roller powder price is above 7 cents per pound).

(If the Chicago spray-roller powder price is not quoted, use instead the Chicago area spray-roller powder price plus 3 cents for each full one-half cent which the latter price is above 6 cents per pound.)

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - The Class II differential + 2.8 cents.

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.125 - 0.8 cent.

Producer Price - Each handler's uniform price to producers is adjusted for differences above or below 3.5 percent butterfat content by the weighted average of Class I and Class II butterfat differentials.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are computed separately as used in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler pool without base-rating plan or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat transferred in the form of products designated as Class I from one "regulated plant" to a

Eastern South Dakota (order effective 5/1/55)

Interhandler Transfers: - cont'd

"regulated plant" of another handler, except a producer-handler, are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of both handlers. The amount of skim milk and butterfat so assigned to Class II however, shall be limited to the amount thereof remaining in Class II milk of the transferee-handler after the allocation of "other source" milk. If either or both handlers have received "other source" milk during the month, the skim milk or butterfat so transferred shall be classified so as to give producer milk the highest valued classification at both plants.

Class I products transferred from a "regulated plant" to a producer-handler shall be classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk shall be assigned to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, remaining in Class II after deduction for allowable shrinkage and the balance, if any, shall be assigned to Class I.

Outside Sales:

1. Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced on the same basis as milk sold in the marketing area.
2. Skim milk and butterfat shall be Class I if transferred or diverted in bulk form as milk or skim milk from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant located in the marketing area, or not more than 100 miles from the marketing area, unless:
 - a. Class II is claimed by the handler on the basis of utilization mutually reported by both buyer and seller;
 - b. The buyer maintains books and records showing utilization of all skim milk and butterfat at his plant which are made available to the market administrator on request for the purpose of verification; and
 - c. At least an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat was actually used as Class II milk in such buyer's plant.
3. Skim milk and butterfat shall be Class I milk if transferred in bulk form as cream from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant, unless:
 - a. Such cream is transferred without "Grade A" certification of any health authority;
 - b. Handler claims Class II in reports submitted to market administrator;

Eastern South Dakota (order effective 5/1/55)

Outside Sales: - cont'd

- c. Buyer maintains books and records showing utilization of all skim milk and butterfat at his plant which are made available to the market administrator on request for the purpose of verification; and
- d. At least an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat was actually used as Class II in the buyer's plant.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler shall pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight with respect to all:

- a. Milk received from producers (includes handler's own production).
- b. "Other source" milk at an approved plant which is classified as Class I, and
- c. Class I milk disposed of from an unapproved plant during the month on routes (including vendor routes) to retail or wholesale outlets located in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

None.

Special Handler Provisions:

Any plant subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order shall not be subject to regulation under the Eastern South Dakota order except for reports and subsequent verification as may be required by the market administrator, where such plant is:

- a. A "distributing plant" as specified in paragraph 1, under "regulated plant" definition, and such plant disposes of a greater volume of Class I milk in the marketing area specified in the other order than is disposed of to retail or wholesale outlets in the Eastern South Dakota marketing area.
- b. A "supply plant" as specified in paragraph 2, under "regulated plant" definition, unless such plant meets the qualifications of a "regulated plant" as specified in paragraph 2-b of such definition for each month during the preceding August through January period.

(Order effective July 1, 1955)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 98

Corpus Christi, Texas

Marketing Area:

All of the territory within the Counties of Brooks, Duval, Jim Wells, Kleberg, Live Oak, Nueces, and San Patricio.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as an operator of one or more approved plants.

Approved plant is defined as:

- a. A "regulated plant", and
- b. Any milk plant from which Class I milk is disposed of on a route (the operation of a vehicle or plant store) through which milk, skim milk, buttermilk, cream, or flavored milk drinks are disposed of to retail or wholesale outlets in the marketing area.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "fluid milk plant")

Any milk processing or packaging plant from which the amount of Class I milk disposed of during the month on routes in the marketing area is equal to an average of 1,000 or more pounds of Class I milk per day, or more than 3 percent of the Grade A milk and skim milk received from dairy farmers and other plants, whichever is less.

Producer:

Any person, other than a producer-handler, who produces milk in compliance with Grade A inspection requirements of a duly constituted health authority, which milk is:

- a. Received at a "regulated plant", or
- b. Diverted for his account by the operator of a "regulated plant" from such plant to an unregulated plant during any of the months of March through July. Milk so diverted shall be deemed to have been received by the handler of the plant from which diverted.

Producer-handler:

A producer-handler is a handler who operates a dairy farm, receives no milk from other dairy farmers, and disposes of

Corpus Christi (Order effective 7/1/55)

Producer-handler: - cont'd

less than a daily average of 3,300 pounds of Class I milk through routes in the marketing area during the month. (Producer-handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order, but reports may be required by the market administrator.)

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in fluid form as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk not otherwise specified as Class II, and
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Contained in frozen storage cream or used to produce aerated cream products, eggnog, ice cream, ice cream mix or other frozen mixes, evaporated or condensed milk and milk products contained in hermetically sealed containers.
- b. Used to produce any product other than those designated as Class I milk pursuant to paragraph a. of such heading.
- c. Disposed of and used for livestock feed.
- d. Contained in inventory of milk and milk products on hand at the end of the month which are designated as Class I milk pursuant to paragraph a. of such heading.
- d. In shrinkage up to 2 percent of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in receipts from producers and "other source" milk, and not in excess of 5 percent with respect to skim milk received during the months of April, May, and June.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the price per hundredweight of Class I milk and shall be the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.0.

Corpus Christi (Order effective 7/1/55)

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - cont'd

- b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3 cents \times 1.20 \times 4.0) +
(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5¢ \times 8.5 \times 0.96)
- c. Average of prices per hundredweight paid for ungraded milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content, received from farmers during the month at the following plants:

Present Operator and Location:

Carnation Company	Sulphur Springs, Texas
The Borden Company	Mount Pleasant, Texas
Lamar Creamery	Paris, Texas

Class I Milk Price - To the basic formula price, add the following:

March through June \$2.55

All other months \$2.95

The resulting price shall be adjusted by the following:

Supply-Demand Adjustment - The above amount shall be increased or decreased, respectively, by the same amount of respective increase or decrease provided by the supply-demand adjustment determined under the North Texas order.

Class II Milk Price -

March through June - The price as computed under paragraph c. of the "Basic Formula Price".

July through February - The higher of prices computed pursuant to paragraph b. or c., under "Basic Formula Price".

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter \times 0.120.

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter \times 0.110.

Producer Price - Each handler's uniform price to producers is adjusted for differences above or below 4.0 percent butterfat content by the weighted average of Class I and Class II butterfat differentials.

Corpus Christi (Order effective 7/1/55)

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are computed separately as utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler pool without base rating plan or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred in the form of Class I products from one "regulated plant" to a "regulated plant" of another handler, except a producer-handler, are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of both handlers. The amount of skim milk and butterfat so assigned to Class II however, shall be limited to the amount thereof remaining in Class II of the transferee-handler after the allocation of "other source" milk. If either or both handlers have received "other source" milk during the month, the skim milk or butterfat so transferred shall be classified so as to give producer milk the highest valued classification at both plants.

Class I products, as specified above, transferred from a "regulated plant" to a producer-handler shall be classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk shall be assigned to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, remaining in Class II after deduction for allowable shrinkage and the balance, if any, shall be assigned to Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced on the same basis as milk sold in the marketing area.

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred or diverted in bulk from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant located more than 225 miles distant shall be Class I; cream so transferred may be classified as Class II if notice is given the market administrator 24 hours prior to shipment; each container is labeled by the transferor as "ungraded cream for manufacturing only" and such shipment is so invoiced.

Corpus Christi (Order effective 7/1/55)

Outside Sales: - cont'd

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred or diverted from a "regulated plant" in bulk to an unregulated plant located not more than 225 miles distant shall be Class I unless the following conditions are met:

- a. The transferring handler claims Class II utilization.
- b. The operator of the unregulated plant maintains adequate books and records showing utilization of all skim milk and butterfat received at such plant subject to subsequent verification by the market administrator, and
- c. Class I milk in unregulated plant(s) is not in excess of skim milk and butterfat received during the month from dairy farmers constituting the plant's regular source of supply. Any such excess shall be assigned to milk, skim milk, or cream so transferred or diverted.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler shall pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight with respect to all:

- a. Receipts from producers (includes handler's own production).
- b. "Other source" milk at a "regulated plant" which is classified as Class I milk, and
- c. Class I milk disposed of during the month through routes to retail and wholesale outlets located in the marketing area from a plant not subject to the pricing and classification provisions of another Federal order.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Special Handler Provisions:

An approved plant shall be an unregulated plant during any month it is subject to another Federal order and it is determined that such plant disposed of a greater amount of Class I milk under such other order than in the Corpus Christi marketing area to wholesale and retail outlets other than to a distributing plant(s). The operator of such approved plant shall, with respect to his total receipts of skim milk and butterfat, make reports and allow for subsequent verifications as may be required by the market administrator.

(Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 65

Cincinnati, Ohio

Marketing Areas:

The City of Cincinnati and all the territory included in Hamilton County, Ohio.

Handlers:

1. Any person who operates:
 - a. A "regulated plant", or
 - b. An unregulated plant and either directly or indirectly disposes of Class I milk on a route(s) extending into the marketing area, or
2. Any cooperative association with respect to producer(s) milk received previously at a "regulated plant", which such association causes to be diverted (under conditions specified in the "Producer" definition of the order) to an unregulated plant and payment has been collected by such association.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant")

Any milk plant, other than a fluid milk plant operated by a producer-handler, or a plant subject to the pricing provisions of another order, which plant is:

- a. Located in the marketing area and is designated as:
a Fluid Milk Plant - i.e., Any plant or other facilities used in the preparation or processing of milk, any part of which is disposed of on routes operated wholly or partially within the marketing area.
- b. A fluid milk plant (distributing plant) located outside the marketing area which disposes of at least 10 percent of its entire route disposition of Class I milk on route(s) operated wholly or partially within the marketing area, or
- c. A supply plant receiving milk from dairy farms and which plant has moved, in fluid form, milk or skim milk in determined amounts (i.e., not less than 1 percent of the total Class I milk in the pool for the second month preceding such movement) in order to be included in the pool for the following months:



Cincinnati (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Regulated Plant: - cont'd

<u>Months during which the determined amount of milk must be furnished:</u>	<u>For inclusion in the pool during:</u>
1 of the 2 months of October and November	November
2 of the 3 months of October, November and December.	December
3 of the 4 months of October, November, December, and January	January through October.

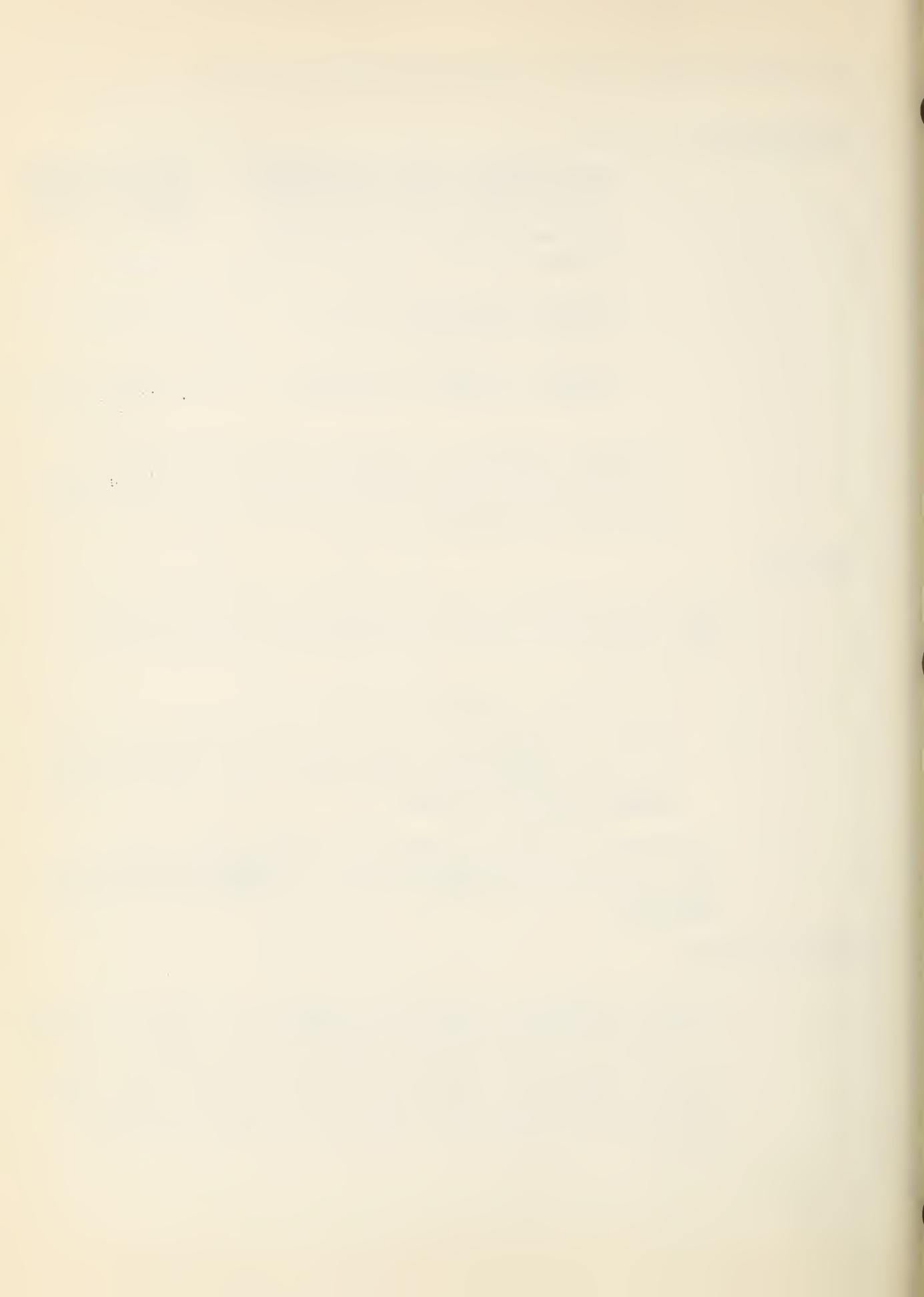
Provision is made for an operator of a plant which is a "regulated plant" pursuant to paragraph c. to discontinue such "regulated plant" designation upon meeting prescribed conditions in the order.

Producer:

1. Any person operating a dairy farm and producing milk under a dairy farm permit issued by an appropriate health authority, which milk is:
 - a. Received at a "regulated plant", or
 - * b. Caused to be diverted (under conditions specified in the order) by a handler for his account from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant during any of the months of March through August, inclusive.
2. A producer whose milk is approved as "Grade A Milk" by an appropriate health authority shall be a "Grade A producer", and other producers not so approved shall be designated as "Grade B producers".

* Producer-handler:

A producer-handler is a handler who operates a dairy farm, receives no milk from other dairy farmers, and is able to furnish satisfactory proof to the market administrator that the facilities for production, processing, and distribution of milk are the personal enterprise of, and at the personal risk of, such person. (Producer-handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order, but reports may be required by the market administrator.)



Cincinnati (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Classification:

* Class I Milk -

All milk and butterfat:

- (1) Disposed of in fluid form as milk, skim milk, butter-milk, flavored milk, and milk drink.
- (2) Disposed of in the form of fluid, sweet or cultured sour cream, whipped cream, eggnog, and any product in fluid form containing not less than 8.0 percent butterfat (excluding such mixture disposed of in containers or dispensers under pressure as whipped or aerated products), and not specified in Class II or Class III milk.
- (3) Used to produce concentrated milk for fluid consumption, excluding evaporated and condensed milk products.
- (4) In shrinkage of butterfat from receipts of producer milk which is in excess of 2.5 percent of such receipts.

* Class II Milk -

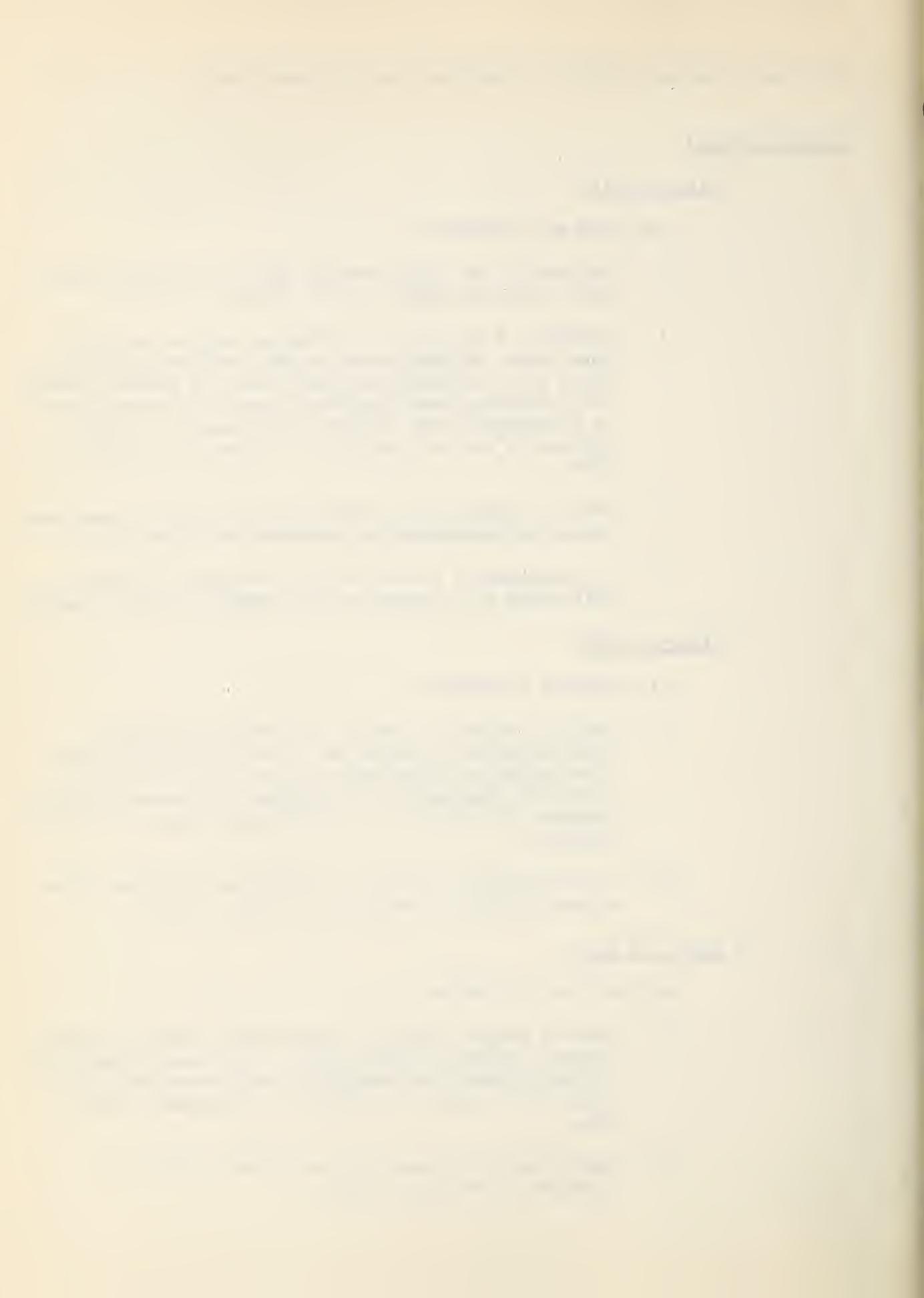
All milk and butterfat:

- (1) Used to produce ice cream, ice cream mix, frozen desserts, cottage cheese and milk (or skim milk) and cream mixtures containing not less than 8.0 percent butterfat disposed of in containers or dispensers under pressure for purposes of dispensing whipped or aerated products.
- (2) In inventories of Class I products as specified under sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of "Class I Milk".

* Class III Milk -

All milk and butterfat:

- (1) Used to produce butter, frozen cream, spray and roller process nonfat dry milk solids, all cheese (other than cottage cheese), and evaporated and condensed milk (or skim milk) either in bulk or in hermetically sealed cans.
- (2) Specifically accounted for as dumped, spilled, or disposed of for animal feed.



Cincinnati (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Classification:

* Class III Milk - cont'd

- (3) Disposed of in bulk during the months of March through August, inclusive, as milk, skim milk, or cream to any commercial food processing establishment where food products are prepared only for consumption off the premises.
- (4) In shrinkage up to 2.5 percent of butterfat from producer milk receipts.
- (5) In shrinkage of butterfat in "other source" milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A "basic formula price" is used in determining the Class I price, and shall be the higher of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).
- b. (Chicago 92-score butter \times 3.5 \times 1.20) +
(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5 cents \times 8.2)

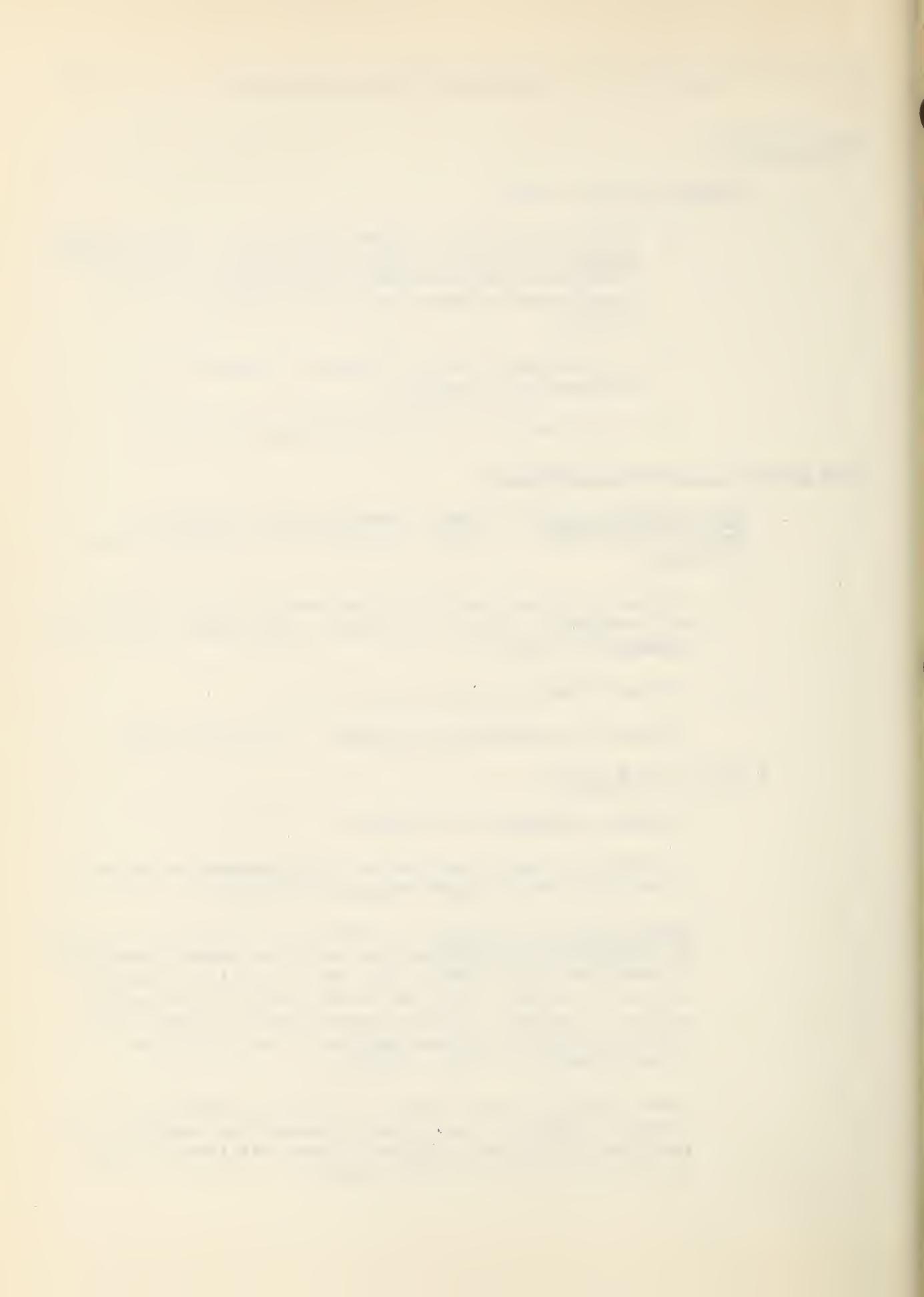
* Class I Milk Price -

The basic formula price + \$1.30.

To this price add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" of not more than 50 cents computed as follows:

* Supply-Demand Adjustment - A "current utilization percentage" is computed from the percentage which the total disposition of specified Class I milk items are of the total volume of producer receipts during the second and third preceding months. The Class I items specified for this computation are those listed in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) under "Classification", "Class I Milk".

Determination is then made of the amount by which such "current utilization percentage" exceeds the maximum, or is less than the minimum applicable "base utilization range" as set forth in the following table:



Cincinnati (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

* Class I Milk Price -

* Supply-Demand Adjustment - cont'd

Month Which Price Applies	Base Utilization Range	Month Which Price Applies	Base Utilization Range
January	71 - 73	July	51 - 53
February	75 - 77	August	46 - 48
March	69 - 71	September	46 - 48
April	63 - 65	October	48 - 50
May	60 - 62	November	53 - 55
June	57 - 59	December	64 - 66

The resulting "net deviation percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment by multiplying each percentage point deviation from the "base utilization range" by 3 cents.

The amount thus computed shall be added to the Class I price if the "net deviation percentage" is more than, or subtracted if less than, the "base utilization range". The order contains a contra-seasonal provision, however, which requires that the deviation adjustment for the month of June shall not be higher than such deviation adjustment for the immediately preceding month of May; and the deviation adjustment for the month of January shall not be less than the adjustment for the immediately preceding month of December.

* Class II Milk Price -

(Chicago 92-score butter x 1.18 x 3.5) +

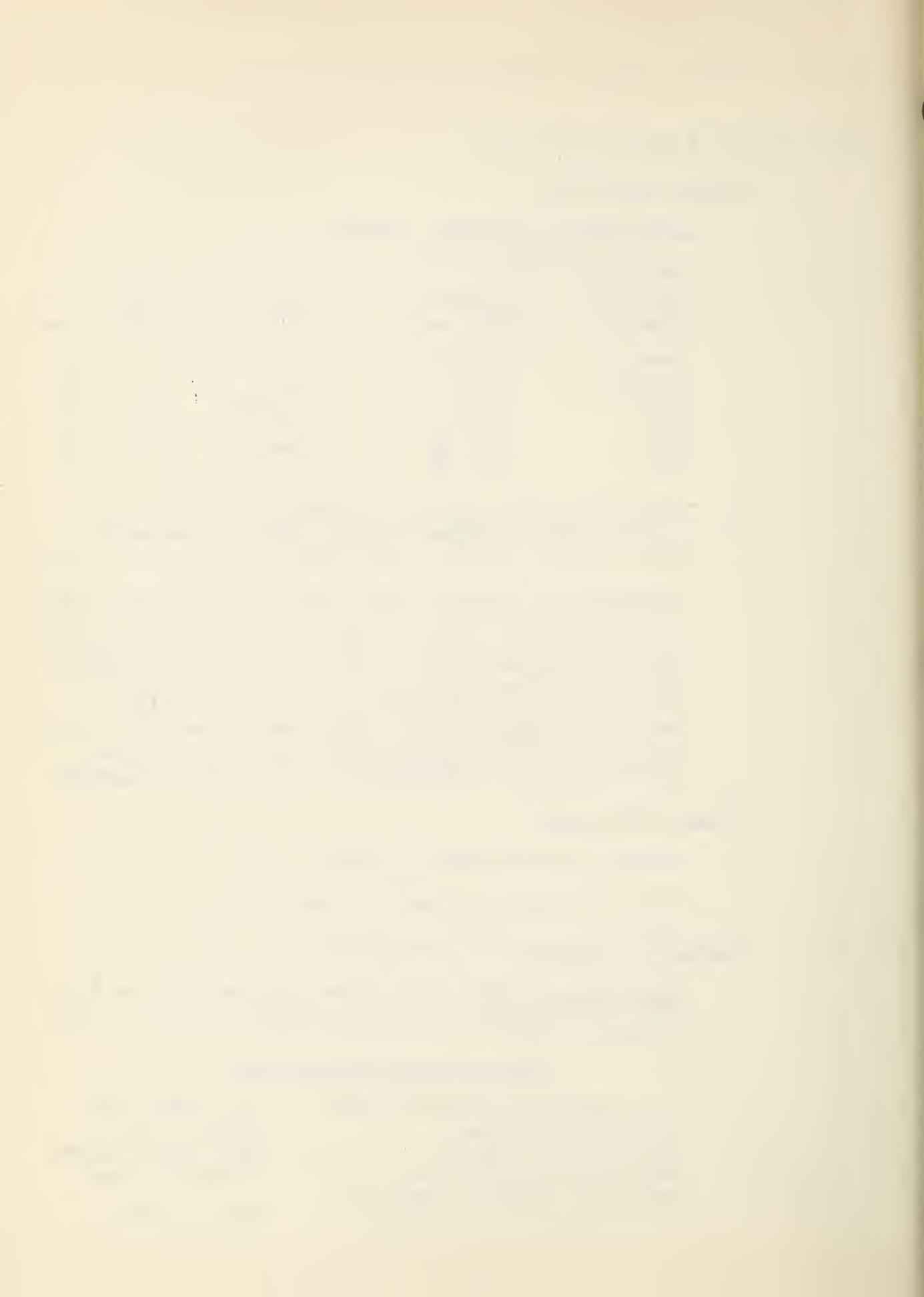
(Chicago area spray powder - 5.5 cents x 8.2)

* Class III Milk Price - For the months of:

March through August - The average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk received from farmers during the month at the following plants:

Present Operator and Location:

M & R Dietetic Laboratories, Inc.	Chillicothe, Ohio
Carnation Milk Company	Hillsboro, Ohio
Carnation Milk Company	Maysville, Kentucky
Nestles Milk Products, Inc.	Greenville, Ohio
Nestles Milk Products, Inc. (Now the Beatrice Foods Company)	Osgood, Indiana



Cincinnati (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

* Class III Milk Price - cont'd

September through February - Same as the Class II price.

Butterfat Differentials:

* Class I Price -

The Class II differential + 1.25 cents per point (one-tenth of one percent).

* Class II Price -

$\lceil (Chicago\ 92\text{-score\ butter\ per\ cwt.}\times 1.18) -$

$(Chicago\ area\ spray\ powder - 5.5\ cents \times 8.2) \rceil \div 1000.$

* Class III Price -

$\lceil (Chicago\ 92\text{-score\ butter\ per\ cwt.} - \$5.00 \times 1.2) -$

$(Chicago\ area\ spray-roller\ powder - 5.5\ cents \times 8.2) \rceil \div 1000.$

Provided: That for each of the months of September through February the differential for Class III milk, other than that used to produce butter, shall be the same as the Class II differential computed for such month.

Producer Price - The butterfat differential to be added or subtracted from the uniform price for each one-tenth of one percent variation in the butterfat content of producer milk from the standard is the sum of the values obtained by multiplying the percentage of butterfat in each class by the respective class price butterfat differentials.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices -

* 15 cents per hundredweight shall be deducted on producer milk which is:

- (1) Received by a handler of a "regulated plant" located more than 45 miles from the City Hall in Cincinnati, Ohio, and utilized as Class I milk, or in the production of ice cream, frozen desserts, and cottage cheese, or

Cincinnati (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - cont'd

(2) Moved from such "regulated plant" in the form of Class I products or as condensed skim milk, ice cream mix or frozen cream, to a fluid milk plant less than 45 miles from the Cincinnati City Hall, and utilized as any item of Class I milk or in the production of ice cream, frozen desserts, and cottage cheese. In the case of such transfer, the location differential credit shall be allowed to the transferee-handler and shall apply to the actual weight of the product moved, which total quantity shall not exceed the difference between the sum of milk represented by Class I utilization and milk used to produce ice cream, frozen desserts and cottage cheese, at the transferee's plant, and the total quantity of producer receipts at such plant.

Producer Price - None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Producer milk is accounted for in each class on the basis of computing the weight of milk and butterfat separately.

* Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with fall premium plan; no base rating plan. Separate uniform prices are computed for Grade A and Grade B producers. Grade B producers' uniform price is 40 cents per hundredweight less than the Grade A price.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, skim milk, and cream transferred in fluid form from a "regulated plant" to a "regulated plant" of another handler, except a producer-handler, are classified as Class I unless another class-use is claimed in the reports of both handlers. If either or both handlers have received milk other than producer milk during the month, the milk, skim milk, or cream so transferred shall be classified at both plants so as to give producer milk the highest valued classification.

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred or diverted in fluid form from a "regulated plant" to a fluid milk plant of a producer-handler shall be classified as Class I milk.

Cincinnati (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk is assigned to the pounds of milk and butterfat, respectively, in the lowest priced class to the extent of such utilization, less allowable shrinkage, and the remainder of "other source" milk is assigned to the next higher class in series.

With respect to "other source" milk, not otherwise received from a plant regulated by another Federal order, the handler shall remit to the pool an amount computed by multiplying the hundred-weight of such milk by an amount computed from the difference between the Class price adjusted by the butterfat differential of such class, and the butter-nonfat dry milk solids basic formula price (paragraph b., "Basic Formula Price"), adjusted to the same test by the butterfat differential for Class III milk (other than butter). Provision is made whereby such payment is not required during any month in which Class I utilization for all handlers at "regulated plants" is 90 percent or more of producer receipts.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred or diverted in fluid form, in bulk, from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant shall be Class I milk unless a lower use class is mutually claimed in reports by both handlers and the records of such plants made available as required by the market administrator for purposes of verification. In the event such lower classification is claimed, the market administrator shall assign milk so transferred or diverted as follows:

- a. To the highest valued use-class in the plant of the receiving handler, if such movement of milk was to a plant located in Campbell County or Kenton County, Kentucky, from which a route is operated.
- b. To the uses covered by Class III milk to the extent available prior to assignment of any such quantity moved in sequence to Class II milk and Class I milk, if the movement is to any other unregulated plant.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight with respect to all milk received from producers and from handlers' own production. Any cooperative association which has handled milk under conditions set forth in the "Handler"

Cincinnati (Revised 5/1/55 - * indicates revised provisions)

Expense of Administration: - cont'd

definition shall pay a pro rata share of expense of administration on only that quantity of milk so handled.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted from payments to producers with respect to the milk of those producers for whom marketing services are not being performed by a cooperative association which the Secretary determines to be qualified.

Special Handler Provisions:

Any handler who operates an unregulated plant from which Class I milk is disposed of on routes to wholesale and retail outlets in the marketing area shall be obligated to make payment into the producer-settlement fund. The amount of such handler's obligation to the pool is computed by multiplying the hundredweight of Class I milk so disposed of (except Class I milk purchased from "regulated plants") by the difference between the Class I price, adjusted by applicable butterfat and location differentials, and the butter-nonfat dry milk solids basic formula price (paragraph b., "Basic Formula Price"), adjusted by the Class III butterfat differential.



Table 1.- Average number of producers, annual volume of pooled milk in marketing areas regulated by Federal milk orders July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955

Market	Number of producers	Volume of pooled milk
	<u>Number</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>
Akron, Ohio 1/	1,932	110,869
Appalachian, Tennessee-Virginia-Kentucky 2/	574	61,944
Austin-Waco, Texas 3/	552	55,780
Black Hills, South Dakota 4/	146	24,861
Boston, Massachusetts	12,350	1,600,759
Cedar Rapids-Iowa City, Iowa	770	129,397
Central Mississippi 2/	1,191	102,852
Central West Texas	729	132,430
Chicago, Illinois	22,856	4,394,520
Cincinnati, Ohio	4,886	434,914
Cleveland, Ohio	8,018	941,175
Columbus, Ohio	2,136	283,791
Dayton-Springfield, Ohio	2,543	324,690
Detroit, Michigan	13,059	1,674,628
Dubuque, Iowa	257	42,693
Duluth-Superior, Minnesota-Wisconsin	1,556	158,088
Eastern South Dakota 7/	156	4,325
Fall River, Massachusetts	258	49,110
Fort Wayne, Indiana	1,204	117,286
Fort Smith, Arkansas	474	66,482
Kansas City, Kansas-Missouri	3,024	415,615
Knoxville, Tennessee	856	128,331
Lima, Ohio	764	90,835
Louisville, Kentucky	2,368	314,040
Memphis, Tennessee	1,339	198,140
Merrimack Valley, Massachusetts	1,023	150,181
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	2,683	474,638
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota	4,333	639,685
Muskegon, Michigan	580	74,369
Nashville, Tennessee	1,473	187,626
Neosho Valley, Kansas-Missouri	737	101,191
New Orleans, Louisiana	2,683	289,545
New York, New York	49,914	7,858,747
North Texas	3,082	688,726
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	1,399	174,337
Omaha-Lincoln-Council Bluffs, Nebraska-Iowa	2,470	288,227
Ozarks, Missouri-Arkansas 5/	1,274	180,960
Paducah, Kentucky	332	36,149
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	7,886	1,230,346
Puget Sound, Washington	3,860	798,033

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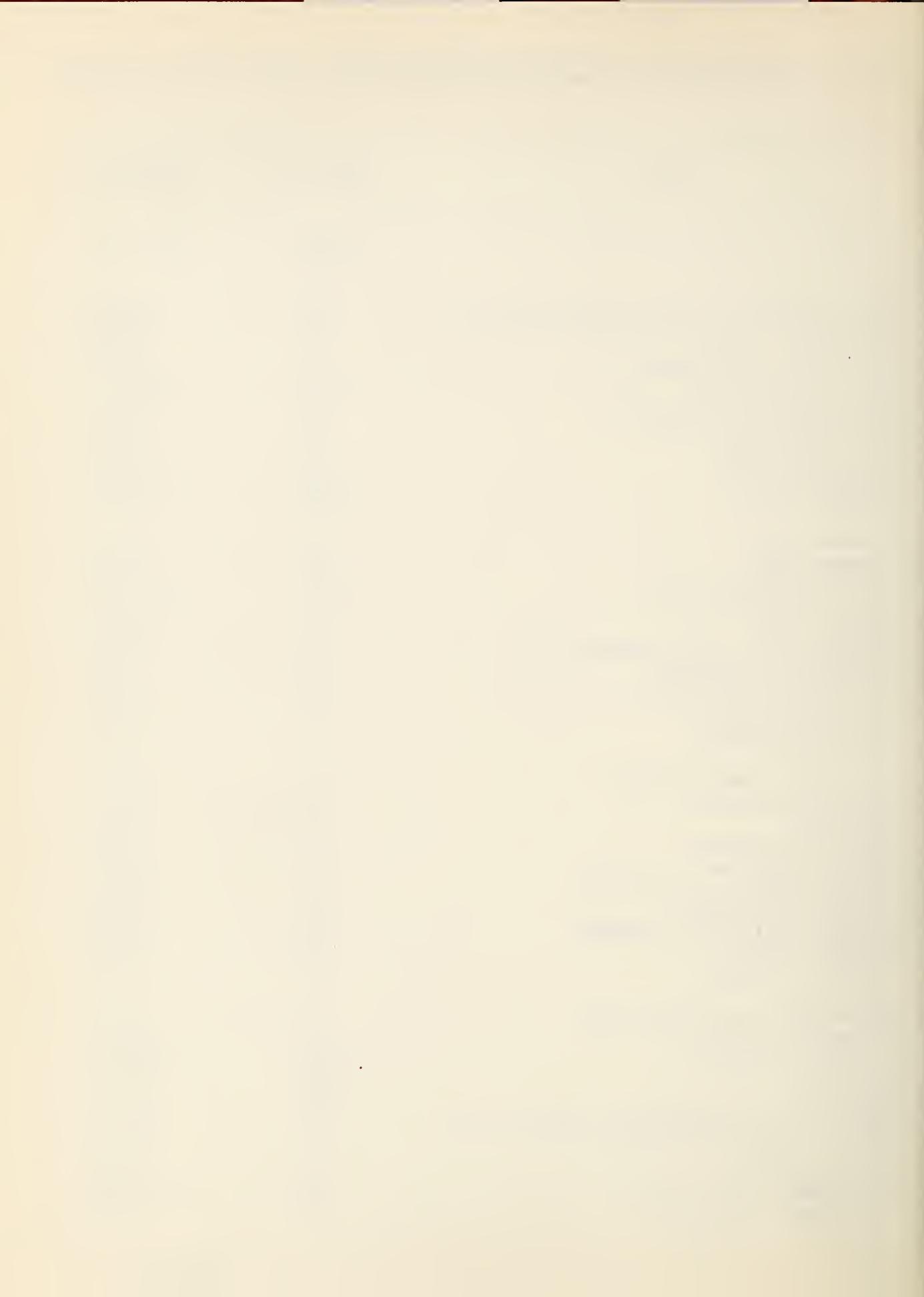


Table 1.- Average number of producers, annual volume of pooled milk in marketing areas regulated by Federal milk orders July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955

Continued

Market	Number of producers	Volume of pooled milk
	<u>Number</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>
Quad Cities, Illinois-Iowa	1,219	203,026
Rockford-Freeport, Illinois	237	46,587
St. Louis, Missouri	4,400	580,217
San Antonio, Texas	477	152,574
Shreveport, Louisiana 6/	452	22,696
Sioux City, Iowa	521	64,762
Sioux Falls-Mitchell, South Dakota	314	57,189
South Bend-La Porte, Indiana	917	126,812
Southwest Kansas	366	52,702
Springfield, Massachusetts	1,406	200,982
Stark County, Ohio	1,195	149,305
Toledo, Ohio	1,952	232,550
Topeka, Kansas	500	64,255
Tri-State, Kentucky-Ohio-West Virginia	2,309	217,686
Tulsa-Muskogee, Oklahoma	1,311	201,887
Wichita, Kansas	1,000	155,795
Worcester, Massachusetts	744	114,921
Total (57 Markets)	187,047	27,674,261

1/ Order effective January 1; pricing provisions effective February 1.

2/ Order effective October 1; pricing provisions effective November 1.

3/ Order effective January 16; pricing provisions effective February 1.

4/ Order effective July 1; pricing provisions effective August 1.

5/ Formerly known as Springfield.

6/ Order effective March 15; pricing provisions effective April 1.

7/ Order effective April 16; pricing provisions effective May 1.

Source: Reports of market administrators.

Compiled by the Standardization and Program Development Branch,
Dairy Division, A.M.S.

(Delete Table 1 (2 pages) dated: July 1953-June 1954)

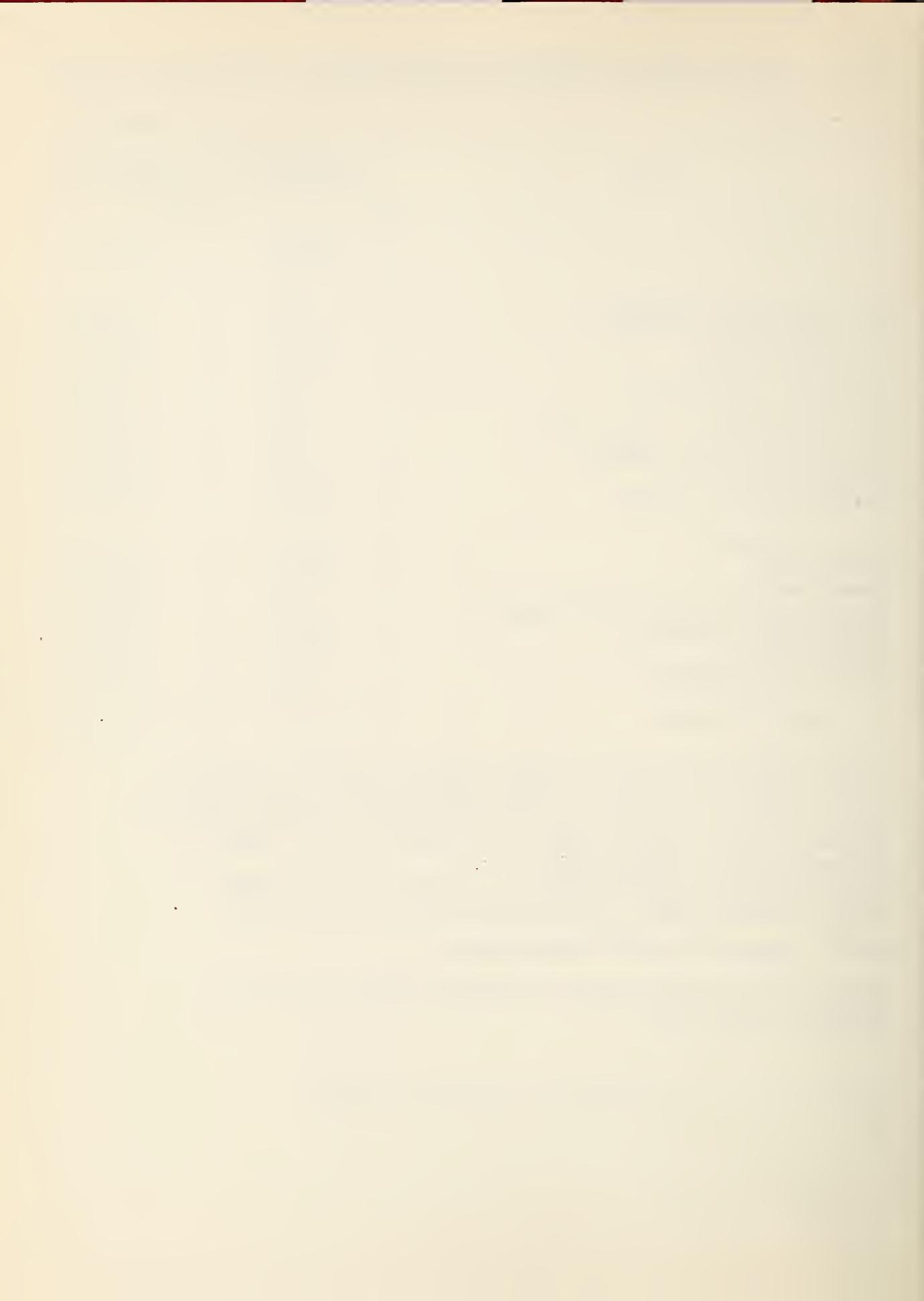


Table 2.- Alternative formulas used in determining Class I prices in Federal milk order markets, July 31, 1955 1/

Market	Price paid at						Economic factors
	13 Midwest condenseries		Specified mfg.	Butter- powder	Butter- cheese		
	2/	plants					
Akron	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Appalachian	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
Austin-Waco	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
Black Hills	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Boston	:	-	:	-	:	-	:
Cedar Rapids	:	-	:	X	:	X	:
Central Mississippi	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
Central West Texas	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
Chicago	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Cincinnati	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Cleveland	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Columbus	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Corpus Christi	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
Dayton-Springfield	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Detroit	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
Dubuque	:	-	:	X	:	-	:
Duluth-Superior	:	-	:	-	:	X	:
Eastern South Dakota	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Fall River	:	-	:	-	:	-	:
Fort Wayne	:	-	:	X	:	X	:
Fort Smith	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
Kansas City	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Knoxville	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
Lima	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Louisville	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
Memphis	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
Merrimack Valley	:	-	:	-	:	-	:
Milwaukee	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Minneapolis-St. Paul	:	X	:	-	:	X	:
Muskegon	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
Nashville	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
Neosho Valley	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
New Orleans	:	-	:	-	:	-	:
New York	:	-	:	-	:	-	:
North Texas	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
Oklahoma City	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
Omaha-Lincoln-Council Bluffs	:	-	:	X	:	-	:
Ozarks	:	X	<u>3/</u>	-	:	X	:
Paducah	:	X	:	X	:	X	:
Philadelphia	:	-	:	-	:	-	:

1/ Where more than one basis is marked "X" the price is determined each month from the alternative which results in the highest price.

2/ As specified in Order No. 41 for Chicago.

(Continued)

3/ Plus 4 local plants.



Table 2.- Alternative formulas used in determining Class I prices in Federal milk order markets, July 31, 1955 1/

Market	Price paid at		:		:		:		:	
	13 Midwest		: Specified		Butter-		Butter-		Economic	
	: condenser series		: mfg.		: powder		: cheese		: factors	
	2/		plants							
Puget Sound		X		-		X		X		-
Quad Cities		-		X		-		-		-
Rockford-Freeport		X		-		X		-		-
St. Louis		X	3/	-		X		-		-
San Antonio		-		-		-		-		X
Shreveport		X		X		X		-		-
Sioux City		-		X		X		-		-
Sioux Falls-Mitchell		-		-		X		-		-
South Bend-La Porte		X		-		X		X		-
Southwest Kansas		X		-		X		-		-
Springfield		-		-		-		-		X
Stark County		X		-		X		X		-
Toledo		X		-		X		X		-
Topeka		X		-		X		-		-
Tri-State		X		-		X		X		-
Tulsa-Muskogee		X		X		X		-		-
Wichita		X		-		X		-		-
Worcester		-		-		-		-		X



<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
	<u>KANSAS CITY - ORDER NO. 13</u>	
20 FR 2902	4/30/55	Order, as amended
	<u>BLACK HILLS, SOUTH DAKOTA - ORDER NO. 17</u>	
19 FR 3957	6/30/54	Order
	<u>MEMPHIS - ORDER NO. 18</u>	
19 FR 2848	5/18/54	Order, as amended
19 FR 4705	7/31/54	Determination of equivalent price
19 FR 6299	9/30/54	Amendment No. 2

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>PUGET SOUND - ORDER NO. 25</u>		
17 FR 10847	12/2/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 6231	9/30/53	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 8819	12/30/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 571	2/3/54	Amendment No. 4
19 FR 2245	4/20/54	Amendment No. 5

NEW YORK - ORDER NO. 27

16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 1743	2/28/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 7224	11/14/53	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 7581	11/28/53	Amendment No. 5
19 FR 556	2/2/54	Amendment No. 6
19 FR 2512	4/30/54	Amendment No. 7
19 FR 5371	8/24/54	Amendment No. 8
20 FR 2911	4/30/55	Amendment No. 9

NEOSHO VALLEY - ORDER NO. 28

16 FR 11051	10/31/51	Order
17 FR 7807	8/27/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 6866	10/31/53	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1079	2/26/54	Amendment No. 3
19 FR 4183	7/9/54	Amendment No. 4
20 FR 541	1/25/55	Amendment No. 5

EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA - ORDER NO. 29

20 FR 2151	4/6/55	Order
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<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>TOLEDO - ORDER NO. 30</u>		
16 FR 6420	7/3/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10049	10/3/51	Amendment No. 9
18 FR 870	2/13/53	Amendment No. 10
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 7	1/1/54	Amendment No. 11
19 FR 7635	11/27/54	Amendment No. 12
<u>CEDAR RAPIDS-IAWA CITY - ORDER NO. 31</u>		
16 FR 7343	7/27/51	Order
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 9063	10/11/52	Amendment No. 1
20 FR 4176	6/15/55	Order terminating specified terms
<u>FORT WAYNE - ORDER NO. 32</u>		
15 FR 3307	5/30/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 11095	11/1/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 4911	5/30/52	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 1199	3/4/53	Amendment No. 5
19 FR 1703	3/30/54	Amendment No. 6
19 FR 4594	7/27/54	Amendment No. 7

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>FALL RIVER - ORDER NO. 47</u>		
16 FR 10107	10/4/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2709	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 7773	8/26/52	Amendment No. 13
18 FR 7584	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1704	3/30/54	Amendment No. 14
<u>SIOUX CITY - ORDER NO. 48</u>		
19 FR 4595	7/27/54	Order, as amended
<u>SAN ANTONIO - ORDER NO. 49</u>		
19 FR 286	1/16/54	Order, as amended
19 FR 1575	2/3/54	Amendment No. 2
19 FR 1790	4/1/54	Amendment No. 3
<u>AUSTIN-WACO - ORDER NO. 52</u>		
20 FR 325	1/14/55	Order
20 FR 2913	4/30/55	Amendment No. 1
<u>DULUTH-SUPERIOR - ORDER NO. 54</u>		
16 FR 155	1/6/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 8103	8/16/51	Amendment No. 6

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>SIOUX FALLS-MITCHELL - ORDER NO. 56</u>		
17 FR 6187	7/10/52	Order
20 FR 1333	3/4/55	Amendment No. 1
20 FR 4176	6/15/55	Order suspending a certain provision

AKRON - ORDER NO. 60

19 FR 8647	12/17/54	Order
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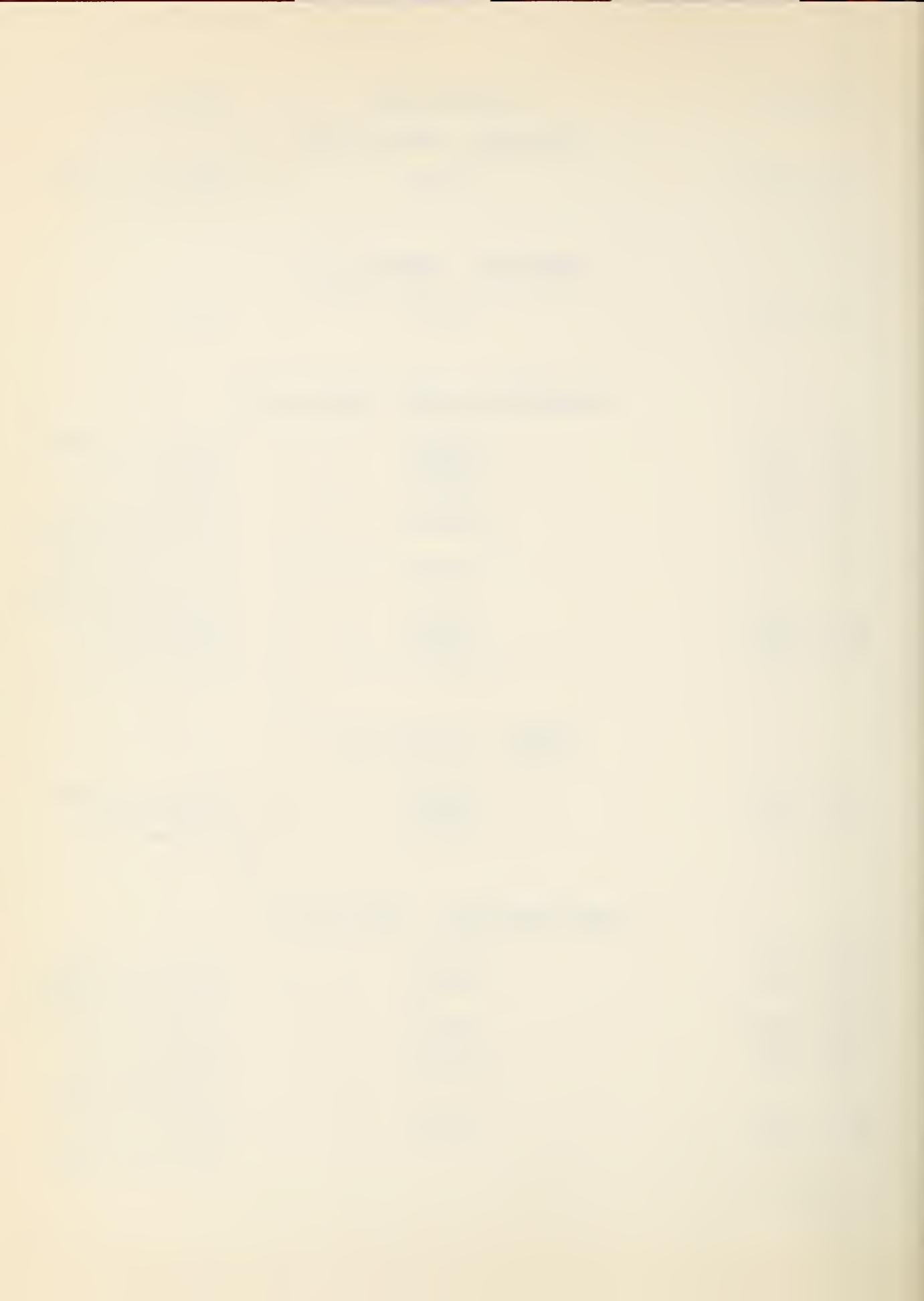
PHILADELPHIA - ORDER NO. 61

17 FR 5309	6/11/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 1153	2/28/53	Amendment No. 14
18 FR 8675	12/24/53	Amendment No. 15
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1081	2/26/54	Amendment No. 16
19 FR 1817	4/2/54	Amendment No. 17
20 FR 1529	3/12/55	Amendment No. 18

STARK COUNTY - ORDER NO. 63

17 FR 9922	11/4/52	Order
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 132	1/8/54	Amendment No. 1
20 FR 1961	3/30/55	Amendment No. 2

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CINCINNATI - ORDER NO. 65</u>		
20 FR 2919	4/30/55	Order, as amended
<u>SHREVEPORT - ORDER NO. 66</u>		
20 FR 1265	3/2/55	Order
<u>SOUTH BEND-LA PORTE - ORDER NO. 67</u>		
15 FR 1776	3/30/50	Order, as amended
15 FR 9432	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 6359	6/30/51	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 9929	11/4/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 576	2/23/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1162	3/3/54	Amendment No. 4
19 FR 5574	9/1/54	Amendment No. 5
19 FR 7869	12/1/54	Amendment No. 6
<u>WICHITA - ORDER NO. 68</u>		
19 FR 1750	3/31/54	Order, as amended
20 FR 1203	2/26/55	Amendment No. 6
20 FR 2020	3/31/55	Amendment No. 7
<u>DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD - ORDER NO. 71</u>		
16 FR 10052	10/3/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Order terminating certain provisions
18 FR 2429	4/25/53	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 4494	7/31/53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 3934	6/29/54	Amendment No. 8
20 FR 3097	5/7/55	Order terminating specified terms



<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>TRI-STATE - ORDER NO. 72</u>		
18 FR 6933	11/3/53	Order, as amended
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 398	1/22/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1207	3/4/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 2513	4/30/54	Amendment No. 7

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - ORDER NO. 73

15 FR 5326	8/15/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 7583	8/3/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 7685	8/22/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 2617	5/6/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 3750	7/1/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 5203	9/1/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 6869	10/31/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 3644	6/19/54	Amendment No. 2

COLUMBUS - ORDER NO. 74

17 FR 2968	4/5/52	Order, as amended
17 FR 5810	6/28/52	Notice of correction
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1339	3/10/54	Amendment No. 7
20 FR 4179	6/15/55	Order terminating specified terms



<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
	<u>CLEVELAND - ORDER NO. 75</u>	
20 FR 2947	5/3/55	Order, as amended
20 FR 3787	5/28/55	Order terminating specified terms
20 FR 4083	6/10/55	Correction
	<u>FORT SMITH - ORDER NO. 76</u>	
17 FR 6939	7/30/52	Order
17 FR 9771	10/30/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 1154	2/28/53	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
20 FR 2021	3/31/55	Amendment No. 3
	<u>PADUCAH - ORDER NO. 77</u>	
20 FR 414	1/19/55	Order, as amended

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI - ORDER NO. 87</u>		
19 FR 6257 20 FR 4795	9/29/54 7/8/55	Order Amendment No. 1
<u>KNOXVILLE - ORDER NO. 88</u>		
19 FR 7711	11/30/54	Order, as amended
<u>ROCKFORD-FREEPORT - ORDER NO. 91</u>		
17 FR 7920 18 FR 8673	8/30/52 12/24/53	Order, as amended Order terminating specified terms
<u>LIMA - ORDER NO. 95</u>		
19 FR 6991	10/30/54	Order, as amended
<u>SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - ORDER NO. 96</u>		
16 FR 9941 17 FR 2710 17 FR 7775 18 FR 7585 19 FR 1705	9/29/51 3/28/52 8/26/52 11/28/53 3/30/54	Order, as amended Amendment No. 2 Amendment No. 3 Order suspending certain provisions Amendment No. 4

CitationDate PublishedActionCORPUS CHRISTI - ORDER NO. 98

20 FR 3787

5/28/55

Order

WORCESTER - ORDER NO. 99

16 FR 9949	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2711	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 7777	8/26/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 7585	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1706	3/30/54	Amendment No. 4

